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REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE
About The

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

Grady A. Decell, Director

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A PROGRESS REPORT

DEC 2 1981

From The

STATE DOCUMENTS

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT

Of

YOUTH SERVICES

1980-1981

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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SOUTH CAROLINA
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Grady A. Decell, Director

A PROGRESS REPORT
From The
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
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YOUTH SERVICES
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STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

The Honorable Richard W. Riley
Governor of South Carolina
Governor's Office
State House
Post Office Box 11450
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Riley:

The 1980-81 year has been earmarked by a redefining of mission and goals concerning troubled youth in South Carolina with momentous changes being effected at the Department of Youth Services. Whereas two agencies have dealt with all the aspects of rehabilitating pre-delinquent children and juvenile offenders in the state, as of October 1, 1981, only one combined agency will assume this total responsibility.

For the past ten years we have been fortunate to have had the capable and effective leadership of Mr. Grady A. Decell who resigned this year for medical reasons. Under his direction, the Department developed an agency based on treatment rather than incarceration, a Youth Service Bureau System which was concerned mainly with delinquency prevention, and, above all, instilled an awareness that juvenile offenders are primarily children rather than youthful criminals. I have been privileged to serve in the capacity of Acting State Director (December, 1980 - June, 1981) and as State Director (July - September, 1981) this year and carry on these worthwhile efforts.

We view the merger of our Agency with the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare as being a further step toward achieving the goals of juvenile justice in South Carolina. The consolidation should provide not only a strong administrative structure, but ensure the delivery of integrated services to troubled youth throughout the State.

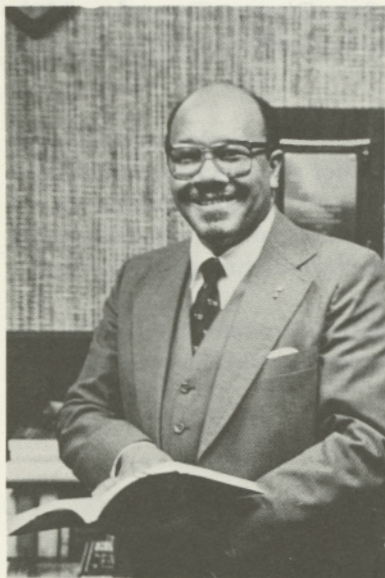
We pledge our support to the Board and to the Commissioner of the new agency, Mr. Harry Davis, and look forward to working with him.

Yours very truly,

J. P. NEAL, JR.
State Director

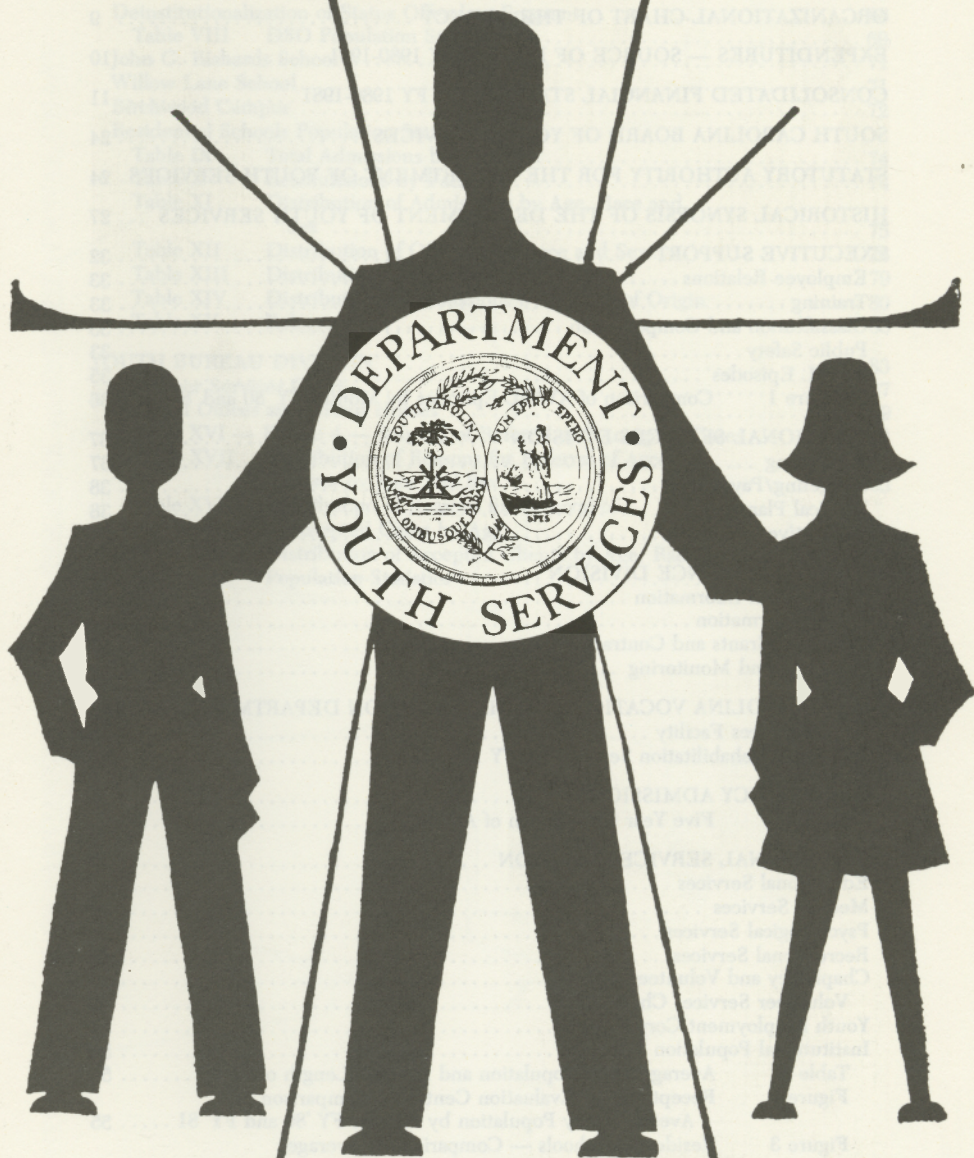


Seated, left to right: Mr. Edward T. Pendarvis, Board Chairman; Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester, Board Vice Chairman; Dr. Joseph L. Goodman, Board Secretary. *Standing, left to right:* Mr. Grady A. Decell, Director; Mr. E. W. Cromartie, II, Esq., Board Member; Dr. George Smith (representing Dr. Charlie G. Williams, State Superintendent of Education), Ex-Officio Board Member (voting); Reverend Horace B. Youngblood, Ex-Officio Board Member (non-voting). *Not present:* Mr. Ray Kenner, Board Member.



Inset: Mr. J. P. Neal, Jr., Acting Director, December - June, 1981; State Director, July - September, 1981.

WE



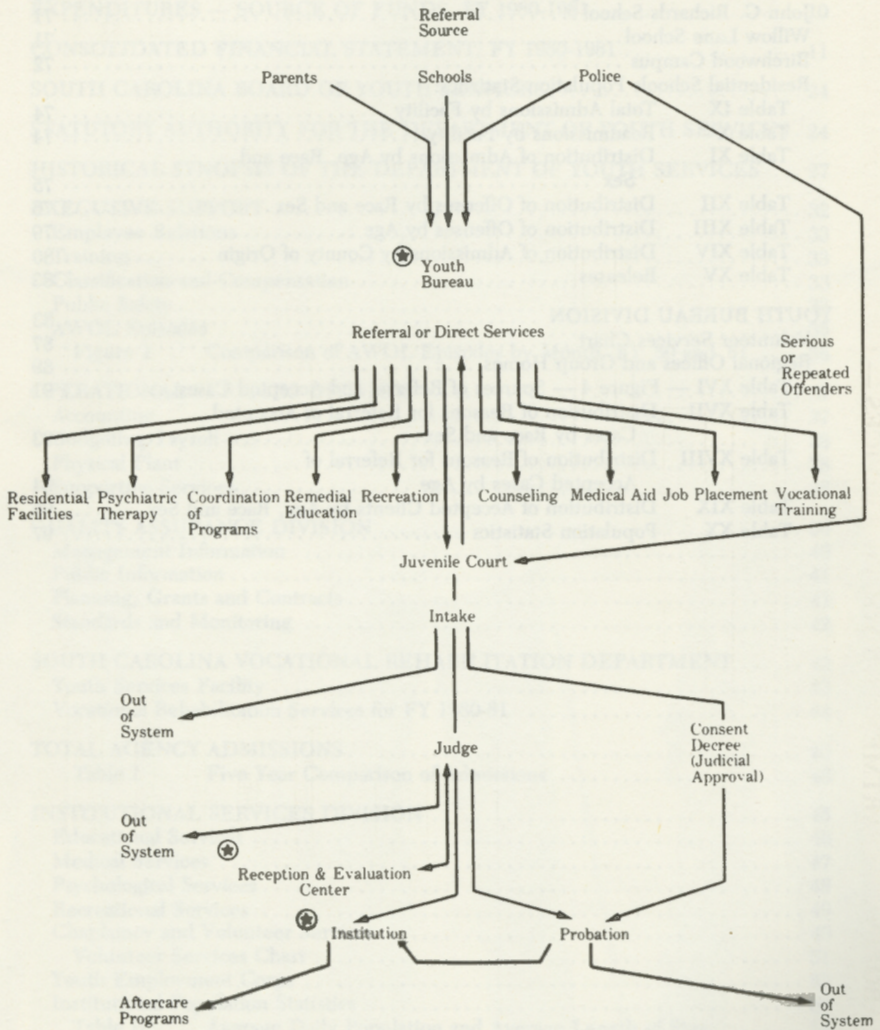
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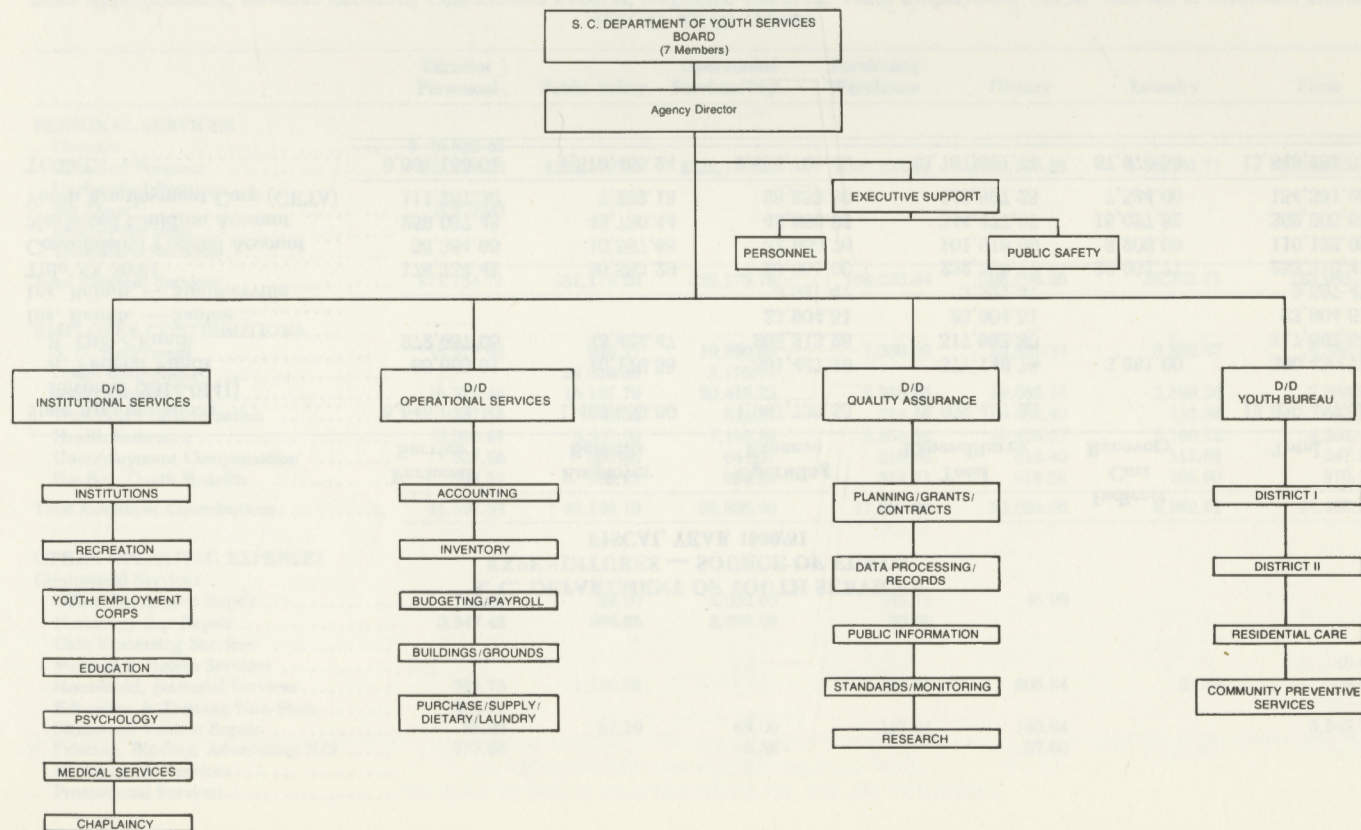
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Juvenile Justice System



★ Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES — ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



**S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
EXPENDITURES — SOURCE OF FUNDS
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81**

	Personal Service	Employer Benefits	Operating Expense	Total Expenditures	Indirect Cost Recovery	Total
State Appropriations	8,646,072.10	1,425,659.60	1,967,725.53	12,039,457.23		12,039,457.23
Revenue (2314-0141)						
A. Federal Funds	65,603.01	10,119.58	301,427.19	377,149.78	3,281.00	380,430.78
B. Other Funds	272,057.05	43,422.47	202,213.28	517,692.80		517,692.80
Ins. Reimb. — Santee			23,904.51	23,904.51		23,904.51
Ins. Reimb. — Summerville			3,527.47	3,527.47		3,527.47
Title XX 80/81	178,734.42	30,583.29	23,061.00	232,378.71	20,931.77	253,310.48
Consolidated Federal Account ...	58,384.65	10,597.68	32,933.76	101,916.09	8,206.00	110,122.09
Neglected Children Account	259,037.48	42,780.44	42,659.95	344,477.87	18,027.82	362,505.69
Youth Employment Corp (CETA)	111,261.30	7,292.18	28,253.80	146,807.28	7,524.00	154,331.28
TOTAL	9,591,150.01	1,570,455.24	2,625,706.49	13,787,311.74	57,970.59	13,845,282.33

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Director Personnel	Public Safety	Operational Services/Mgt.	Purchasing Warehouse	Dietary	Laundry	Farm
PERSONAL SERVICES							
Director	\$ 46,520.43						
Classified Positions	222,259.28	\$252,179.26	\$322,175.78	\$108,233.84	\$306,196.25	\$ 56,303.71	\$123,985.12
Unclassified Positions							
Per Diem	2,975.00						
Student Earnings							
Temporary Positions							
Total Personal Services	271,754.71	252,179.26	322,175.78	108,233.84	306,196.25	56,303.71	123,985.12
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS							
S. C. Retirement	18,277.03	928.17	19,850.63	7,359.92	20,821.34	3,828.67	8,388.82
Police Retirement		24,619.35	3,176.71				
Social Security	16,373.44	16,101.79	20,415.23	6,918.95	19,582.36	3,599.38	7,888.92
Workman's Compensation	537.56	504.36	644.37	216.46	612.40	112.62	247.97
Health Insurance	5,065.61	5,507.03	7,108.86	2,550.85	10,479.57	2,160.72	4,264.46
Unemployment Compensation	537.56	504.36	644.37	216.46	612.40	112.62	247.97
Pre-Ret. Death Benefits	806.33	995.13	996.82	324.71	918.59	168.90	370.11
Total Employer Contributions	41,597.53	49,160.19	52,836.99	17,587.35	53,026.66	9,982.91	21,408.25
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES							
Contractual Services							
Office Equipment Repair	710.83	84.00	2,032.66	345.12	48.09		
Photocopy Eq. Repair	3,547.48	988.05	2,588.08	50.00			
Data Processing Services							
Medical & Health Services							45.00
Household, Janitorial Services	325.70	1,116.36		1,186.51	206.64	54.48	98.91
Education & Training Non-State	940.52						
Motorized Vehicle Repair	85.00	57.10	65.00	127.94	180.64		5,545.70
Printing, Binding, Advertising N/S	757.65		6.55		57.90		
Photographic Services							
Promotional Services							

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Director Personnel	Public Safety	Operational Services/Mgt.	Purchasing Warehouse	Dietary	Laundry	Farm
Utilities	9,191.69	7,158.57	7,271.91	6,875.63	27,150.03	13,454.79	6,548.97
Freight, Delivery, Express	288.63						
Telephone & Telegraph	10,359.35	4,480.56	1,566.40	2,206.19	889.20		85.13
Building Renovations					12,824.73		415.00
In-Service Training — State	670.00			260.00	252.00		48.00
Auditing Acct. Finance			1,732.00				
Engineering & Architect Management Consultants							
Research, Surveys							
In-Service Training — Non-State	887.50		340.00	85.00			
Other Professional Services							915.57
Education & Training — State	1,205.10						
Printing — State	101.19		25.82				
General Repair	522.19	246.70	425.33	54.96	6,006.76	1,347.95	2,753.80
Printing — Annual Report							
Non-Employee Travel	504.00						
Testing Services							
Communications Eq. Repair		6,216.36					
Other Contractual Services	216.15		5.35		16,758.61		2,795.52
Total Contractual Services	30,312.98	20,347.70	16,059.10	11,191.35	64,374.60	14,857.22	19,251.60
Supplies							
Office Supplies	2,969.79	1,129.59	1,830.11	699.56	106.64		37.62
Photocopy Supplies	893.59	482.20	626.04				
Data Processing Supplies							
Medical & Health Supplies		151.40					
Household, Ldry, Janitorial Supplies	565.87	401.21	283.52	59.21	29,631.55	9,311.76	498.63
Educational Supplies	2,700.26						
Motor Vehicle Supplies	3,391.71	13,427.54	1,373.86	503.99	2,281.09		9,592.51
Printing — Commercial	39.52		210.60	1,139.99			
Photographic Supplies	17.23	2,279.46					
Promotional Supplies							

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Director Personnel	Public Safety	Operational Services/Mgt.	Purchasing Warehouse	Dietary	Laundry	Farm
Postage	1,253.31		1,162.54	369.29			
Agriculture Supplies							41,921.10
Building Renovation Supplies	279.89				1,245.90	1,177.32	
Food Supplies	5.38				240,536.32		
Feed & Vet. Supplies							72,204.21
Fuel Supplies						8,438.01	15,731.79
Maintenance Supplies	270.68	346.71	139.14	31.28	3,526.86	959.56	5,985.13
Clothing		33.18			312.00		
Art Supplies							
Munitions, Law Enf. Supplies		182.54					
Printing Supplies — State							
Testing Supplies							
Communications Supplies		299.68					
Other Supplies	10.57		22.00			5.52	447.20
Total Supplies	12,397.80	18,733.51	5,647.81	2,803.32	277,640.36	18,714.85	147,595.51
Fixed Charges							
Rental — Office Equipment	193.20						
Rental — Photocopy Equipment	2,230.42						
Rental — Data Processing Equip.							
Rental — Medical & Lab. Equip.							
Rental — Non-State Owned Property ...							
Rental — State Owned Property	91.00						
Rental — Other	189.00			59.00			50.00
Dues & Memberships	295.00						
Insurance — State	6,507.04	791.60	592.43	614.10	3,377.00	1,075.90	5,492.94
Insurance — Non-State	70.00	640.00	426.00			66.67	33.33
Lease/Purchase Interest	922.52	393.70					3,562.80
Other Fixed Charges					5.00		
Total Fixed Charges	10,498.18	1,825.30	1,018.43	673.10	3,382.00	1,142.57	9,139.07

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

**State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81**

	Director Personnel	Public Safety	Operational Services/Mgt.	Purchasing Warehouse	Dietary	Laundry	Farm
Travel							
Travel	7,007.56	115.75	2,105.16	123.00	193.20	231.50	222.12
Total Travel	7,007.56	115.75	2,105.16	123.00	193.20	231.50	222.12
Equipment							
Office Equipment	747.63			2,434.82	356.77		
Photocopy Equipment	3,520.46	1,620.48					
Data Processing Equipment							
Medical Sci. Equipment	239.16						
Household, Laundry Equipment					14,262.25	2,407.35	
Educational Equipment							
Motor Vehicle Equipment							
Photographic Equipment	501.65						
Agricultural Equipment					1,105.00		14,175.85
Library Books & Film	2,399.10						
Major Tools				10,741.12			236.92
Other Equipment							
Total Equipment	7,408.00	1,620.48		13,175.94	15,724.02	2,407.35	14,412.77

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Director Personnel	Public Safety	Operational Services/Mgt.	Purchasing Warehouse	Dietary	Laundry	Farm
Capital Outlay							
Renovations & Utilities							
Total Capital Outlay							
Case Services							
Physicians & Consultants							
Medical Supplies							
Total Case Services							
Hospital Care							
Hospital Care							
Total Hospital Care							
Special Items							
V. R. Project							
Total Special Items							
Total Other Operating Expenses	67,624.52	42,642.74	24,830.50	27,966.71	361,314.18	37,353.49	190,621.07
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$380,976.76	\$343,982.19	\$399,843.27	\$153,787.90	\$720,537.09	\$103,640.11	\$336,014.44

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Maintenance	Quality Assurance	Institutions Management	Institutions	Voc. Rehab. Project	Education	Chaplaincy
PERSONAL SERVICES							
Director							
Classified Positions	\$285,506.64	\$285,014.14	\$ 95,969.94	\$3,148,771.22		\$ 293,084.87	\$129,208.75
Unclassified Positions						1,345,766.26	
Per Diem							
Student Earnings				9,742.16		67,522.81	
Temporary Positions				8,604.31			
Total Personal Services	285,506.64	285,014.14	95,969.94	3,167,117.69		1,706,373.94	129,208.75
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS							
S. C. Retirement	19,414.45	18,960.40	6,525.98	212,354.82		111,409.23	8,786.17
Police Retirement		649.40		3,429.70			
Social Security	18,248.09	17,686.61	5,344.72	201,429.80		104,778.18	8,257.54
Workman's Compensation	571.01	570.03	191.94	6,318.43		3,412.73	258.41
Health Insurance	7,442.48	5,761.92	1,440.48	91,007.70		35,430.98	2,187.69
Unemployment Compensation	571.01	570.03	191.94	6,318.42		3,277.68	258.41
Pre-Ret. Death Benefits	856.51	861.25	287.91	9,499.10		4,915.08	387.62
Total Employer Contributions	47,103.55	45,059.64	13,982.97	530,357.97		263,223.88	20,135.84
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES							
Contractual Services							
Office Equipment Repair	21.00	648.48	52.50	2,919.30		1,635.76	117.75
Photocopy Eq. Repair	30.71			5,263.10		1,233.11	
Data Processing Services		1,134.00					
Medical & Health Services				8.00		2,580.00	
Household, Janitorial Services	1,209.44	1,251.71	9.03	3,994.68		1,080.02	85.56
Education & Training Non-State						1,200.00	
Motorized Vehicle Repair	40.00	65.00	20.00	446.95		5,227.52	
Printing, Binding, Advertising N/S		3.28	2.18			244.63	1.09
Photographic Services		23.94					
Promotional Services		164.79					

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
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State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Maintenance	Quality Assurance	Institutions Management	Institutions	Voc. Rehab. Project	Education	Chaplaincy
Utilities	5,070.31	1,189.63	100.54	323,634.13		64,579.68	1,205.34
Freight, Delivery, Express						55.75	
Telephone & Telegraph	2,781.12	5,993.33	1,261.37	37,247.07		8,026.07	1,408.33
Building Renovations	1,263.22			6,515.94		903.14	
In-Service Training — State	220.00	635.00	25.00	100.00			
Auditing Acct. Finance							
Engineering & Architect						1,875.00	
Management Consultants							
Research, Surveys							
In-Service Training — Non-State		25.00					
Other Professional Services							
Education & Training — State							
Printing — State		21.69		17.34			
General Repair	393.15	629.33	52.50	23,550.03		6,061.75	351.24
Printing — Annual Report		299.05					
Non-Employee Travel							
Testing Services						262.50	
Communications Eq. Repair						82.40	
Other Contractual Services	34.71	327.05		1,760.81		83.33	
Total Contractual Services	11,063.66	12,411.28	1,523.12	405,457.35		95,130.66	3,169.31
Supplies							
Office Supplies	294.01	3,128.59	436.17	9,294.07		7,543.13	175.30
Photocopy Supplies		803.32	201.96	4,413.26		1,011.16	92.07
Data Processing Supplies		1,954.59				446.95	
Medical & Health Supplies							
Household, Ldry., Janitorial Supplies	343.60	148.82	3.59	51,901.06		3,350.47	
Educational Supplies				74.64		60,849.56	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	13,934.30	1,857.39	1,720.52	36,487.23		8,221.06	998.85
Printing — Commercial	377.40	1,250.77	21.84	692.28		749.45	
Photographic Supplies		257.61					
Promotional Supplies							

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Maintenance	Quality Assurance	Institutions Management	Institutions	Voc. Rehab. Project	Education	Chaplaincy
Postage	57.16	1,006.36	126.96	5,043.05		1,405.14	33.38
Agriculture Supplies				688.62			
Building Renovation Supplies	84.08			17,124.58		2,136.88	
Food Supplies						101.45	
Feed & Vet. Supplies							
Fuel Supplies				7,172.84			
Maintenance Supplies	3,367.05		61.34	32,245.93		2,092.42	352.00
Clothing				23,833.64			
Art Supplies							
Munitions, Law Enf. Supplies				159.45			
Printing Supplies — State		102.00					
Testing Supplies						1,687.16	
Communications Supplies				41.50		195.09	
Other Supplies		129.39		160.15		80.10	
Total Supplies	18,457.60	10,638.84	2,572.38	189,332.30		89,870.02	1,651.60
Fixed Charges							
Rental — Office Equipment				198.90			
Rental — Photocopy Equipment		2,212.99		5,203.40		5,375.09	
Rental — Data Processing Equip.		2,797.28				1,250.00	
Rental — Medical & Lab. Equip.							
Rental — Non-State Owned Property ...							
Rental — State Owned Property							
Rental — Other	112.93			44.40		819.38	
Dues & Memberships		20.00					
Insurance — State	2,372.33	439.21	337.81	14,652.78		5,271.88	418.37
Insurance — Non-State			20.00				
Lease/Purchase Interest		1,333.14		970.03		299.04	
Other Fixed Charges							
Total Fixed Charges	2,485.26	6,802.62	357.81	21,069.51		13,015.39	418.37
Travel							
Travel	198.52	2,279.54	943.77	1,189.69		6,896.95	850.82
Total Travel	198.52	2,279.54	943.77	1,189.69		6,896.95	850.82

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
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State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Maintenance	Quality Assurance	Institutions Management	Institutions	Voc. Rehab. Project	Education	Chaplaincy
Equipment							
Office Equipment				1,002.47		1,728.05	
Photocopy Equipment				5,598.11		787.08	
Data Processing Equipment		2,791.10				1,995.00	
Medical Sci. Equipment							
Household, Laundry Equipment				4,080.07		768.04	
Educational Equipment						30,920.78	
Motor Vehicle Equipment	12,500.48					1,200.00	
Photographic Equipment						8,942.11	
Agricultural Equipment							
Library Books & Film						7,280.69	
Major Tools	4,186.02			1,248.46			
Other Equipment				60.56			
Total Equipment	16,686.50	2,791.10		11,989.67		53,621.75	
Capital Outlay							
Renovations & Utilities							
Total Capital Outlay							
Case Services							
Physicians & Consultants							
Medical Supplies							
Total Case Services							
Hospital Care							
Hospital Care							
Total Hospital Care							
Special Items							
V. R. Projects					\$45,135.74		
Total Special Items					\$45,135.74		
Total Other Operating Expenses	48,891.54	34,923.38	5,397.08	629,038.52	45,135.74	258,534.77	6,090.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$381,501.73	\$364,997.16	\$115,349.99	\$4,326,514.18	\$45,135.74	\$2,228,132.59	\$155,434.69

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Recreation	Medical	Psychological	Field Services	Residential Care	Community Programs-Mgt.	Total Agency
PERSONAL SERVICES							
Director							\$ 46,520.43
Classified Positions	\$156,501.18	\$287,593.04	\$140,498.98	\$1,272,556.21	\$486,230.17	\$130,280.46	8,102,548.84
Unclassified Positions							1,345,766.26
Per Diem							2,975.00
Student Earnings							77,264.97
Temporary Positions				7,470.20			16,074.51
Total Personal Services	156,501.18	287,593.04	140,498.98	1,280,026.41	486,230.17	130,280.46	9,591,150.01
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS							
S. C. Retirement	10,642.11	19,581.03	9,553.93	86,676.64	32,774.46	8,859.08	624,992.88
Police Retirement							31,875.16
Social Security	9,991.79	15,255.12	8,391.43	81,737.55	31,048.84	7,680.68	600,730.42
Workman's Compensation	313.00	575.91	281.00	2,560.43	973.13	260.56	19,162.32
Health Insurance	4,027.89	5,335.70	2,880.96	35,178.27	15,878.33	2,160.72	245,870.22
Unemployment Compensation	313.00	575.91	281.00	2,553.72	973.13	260.56	19,020.55
Pre-Ret. Death Benefits	469.51	863.87	421.50	3,823.98	1,445.94	390.83	28,803.69
Total Employer Contributions	25,757.30	42,187.54	21,809.82	212,530.59	83,093.83	19,612.43	1,570,455.24
OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES							
Contractual Services							
Office Equipment Repair75	81.50	117.82	2,496.27	177.00	260.99	11,749.82
Photocopy Eq. Repair				468.01	187.50		14,356.04
Data Processing Services							1,134.00
Medical & Health Services	2.00		16,730.94				19,365.94
Household, Janitorial Services	359.28	72.78	50.40	16,400.78	451.47	1,215.96	29,169.71
Education & Training Non-State				1,031.16	405.00	4,185.00	7,761.68
Motorized Vehicle Repair		20.00		900.21	53.00	25.00	12,859.06
Printing, Binding, Advertising N/S	1.09						1,074.37
Photographic Services				22.17		412.85	458.96
Promotional Services				8.74		24,850.24	25,023.77

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Recreation	Medical	Psychological	Field Services	Residential Care	Community Programs-Mgt.	Total Agency
Utilities	9,583.14	7,544.20	1,764.86	18,583.43	8,600.17	2,331.31	521,838.33
Freight, Delivery, Express							344.38
Telephone & Telegraph	731.37	3,108.87	650.82	64,209.64	11,005.05	6,735.52	162,745.39
Building Renovations							21,922.03
In-Service Training — State	25.00		25.00	50.00	25.00	23.00	2,358.00
Auditing Acct. Finance							1,732.00
Engineering & Architect							1,875.00
Management Consultants				400.00			400.00
Research, Surveys					125.00		125.00
In-Service Training — Non-State				72.50	282.50		1,692.50
Other Professional Services				53,274.79			54,190.36
Education & Training — State						8,500.00	9,705.10
Printing — State						26.03	192.07
General Repair	654.20	120.00	630.50	131.15	2,277.90	180.00	46,389.44
Printing — Annual Report							299.05
Non-Employee Travel				489.80			993.80
Testing Services							262.50
Communications Eq. Repair				721.28			7,020.04
Other Contractual Services	850.00			2,229.75	103,837.31	4,116.27	133,014.86
Total Contractual Services	12,206.83	10,947.35	19,970.34	161,489.68	127,426.90	52,862.17	1,090,053.20
Supplies							
Office Supplies	399.04	655.13	383.51	5,791.90	1,373.21	1,322.87	37,570.24
Photocopy Supplies	92.07	86.72	77.76	2,367.68	806.05	809.42	12,763.30
Data Processing Supplies							2,401.54
Medical & Health Supplies							151.40
Household, Ldry., Janitorial Supplies ..	1,561.05	976.26	46.14	68.02	8,274.85		107,425.61
Educational Supplies	5,265.91			1,845.07	215.33		70,950.77
Motor Vehicle Supplies	747.09	2,035.03		24,813.40	8,421.41	1,757.52	131,564.50
Printing — Commercial		21.84		1,181.07	110.65	155.69	5,951.10
Photographic Supplies				32.66		90.20	2,677.16
Promotional Supplies				362.94		188.76	551.70

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

	Recreation	Medical	Psychological	Field Services	Residential Care	Community Programs-Mgt.	Total Agency
Postage	16.14	99.00		4,747.24	526.39	2,397.00	18,242.96
Agriculture Supplies							42,609.72
Building Renovation Supplies							22,048.65
Food Supplies				704.66	15,253.88		256,601.69
Feed & Vet. Supplies							72,204.21
Fuel Supplies					4,360.75	790.04	36,493.43
Maintenance Supplies	62.68	139.88	81.01	174.90	1,260.84	143.55	51,240.96
Clothing		164.74			142.22		24,485.78
Art Supplies	53.37						53.37
Munitions, Law Enf. Supplies							341.99
Printing Supplies — State							102.00
Testing Supplies			1,695.59	209.94			3,592.69
Communications Supplies							536.27
Other Supplies				55.00			909.93
Total Supplies	8,197.35	4,178.60	2,284.01	42,354.48	40,745.58	7,655.05	901,470.97
Fixed Charges							
Rental — Office Equipment							392.10
Rental — Photocopy Equipment		920.40	930.80	19,628.19		4,443.36	40,944.65
Rental — Data Processing Equip.							4,047.28
Rental — Medical & Lab. Equip.		88.56					88.56
Rental — Non-State Owned Property ...				98,293.32	28,077.00		126,370.32
Rental — State Owned Property							91.00
Rental — Other	1,260.00			33.00			2,567.71
Dues & Memberships				10.00			325.00
Insurance — State	726.30	1,785.60	215.00	3,704.45	793.07	915.36	50,083.17
Insurance — Non-State							1,256.00
Lease/Purchase Interest							7,481.23
Other Fixed Charges		90.50		10.00	26.00		131.50
Total Fixed Charges	1,986.30	2,885.06	1,145.80	121,678.96	28,896.07	5,358.72	233,778.52
Travel							
Travel	608.12		337.10	47,401.51	6,221.92	8,591.13	85,517.36
Total Travel	608.12		337.10	47,401.51	6,221.92	8,591.13	85,517.36

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

**State Appropriations, Revenue Accounts, Consolidated Federal, Neglected Children, Youth Employment Corps, Title XX & Insurance Reimb.
FISCAL YEAR 1980/81**

	Recreation	Medical	Psychological	Field Services	Residential Care	Community Programs-Mgt.	Total Agency
Equipment							
Office Equipment				449.65	879.67		7,599.06
Photocopy Equipment					1,480.96		13,007.09
Data Processing Equipment							4,786.10
Medical Sci. Equipment							239.16
Household, Laundry Equipment					7,398.12		28,915.83
Educational Equipment					93.48		31,014.26
Motor Vehicle Equipment							13,700.48
Photographic Equipment							9,443.76
Agricultural Equipment							15,280.85
Library Books & Film				703.46			10,383.25
Major Tools							16,412.52
Other Equipment				290.00			350.56
Total Equipment				1,443.11	9,852.23		151,132.92
Capital Outlay							
Renovations & Utilities				5,319.50			5,319.50
Total Capital Outlay				5,319.50			5,319.50
Case Services							
Physicians & Consultants		31,690.99		18,657.15	790.40		51,138.54
Medical Supplies		21,618.61			691.08		22,309.69
Total Case Services		53,309.60		18,657.15	1,481.48		73,448.23
Hospital Care							
Hospital Care		33,501.05			6,349.00		39,850.05
Total Hospital Care		33,501.05			6,349.00		39,850.05
Special Items							
V. R. Project							
Total Special Items							45,135.74
Total Other Operating Expenses	22,998.60	104,821.66	23,737.25	398,344.39	220,973.18	74,467.07	2,625,706.49
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$205,257.08	\$434,602.24	\$186,046.05	\$1,890,901.39	\$790,297.18	\$224,359.96	\$13,787,311.74

SOUTH CAROLINA BOARD OF YOUTH SERVICES

Mr. Edward T. Pendarvis, Chairman
96 Murray Boulevard
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester, Vice Chairman
510 Camellia Circle
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Dr. Joseph L. Goodman, Secretary
623 O'Hear Avenue
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

Mr. E. W. Cromartie II, Esq., Board
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1926 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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424 Torwood Drive
P. O. Box 3061
Columbia, South Carolina 29230

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State Superintendent of Education
Rutledge Building, Room 1006
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood
Board Member (non-voting)
4900 Broad River Road
P. O. Box 21487
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body were mandated by the 1972 General Assembly. This legislation amended Act 386 of 1969 creating the Board and the Department of Juvenile Corrections, as well as authorizing their functions. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct, and supervise the facilities of the Department in their responsibility for children committed to their "care, custody, and control." Section 55-55.04 of the Act was further amended to mandate the organization of the Department of Youth Services into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides custodial treatment while the Youth Bureau Division coordinates efforts with other state and local agencies and the courts to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 incorporates numerous provisions. It requires that the Board of Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district comprised of the institutions. The Act also requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs and the State Superintendent of Education or his designee serve as an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

While this Act further limited the authority of the courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions Courts in committing a

child to the Agency's facilities, the Uniform Court Act of 1976 further restricted this jurisdiction to only Family or General Sessions Courts as of July 1, 1977. No child who has reached his tenth birthday, but is below his seventeenth birthday, may be placed in any other penal type facility, for a period exceeding 30 days, other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services.

Section 55-50.6 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 also abolished direct institutional commitments by mandating the establishment of the Reception and Evaluation Center in Columbia. No court can directly commit a child to a Department of Youth Services residential school unless he has first been sent to an Agency operated Reception and Evaluation Center for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but must make treatment recommendations to the court prior to final disposition of the case. These recommendations, however, are not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition. Section 55-50.6 of the Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept any child sent to its diagnostic facilities on a referral basis as well as by commitment from the court. This section was further amended in 1972 to change the name of the Riverside School for Girls to Willow Lane School.

Act 386 of 1969 also provides for the separate organization and operation of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. This agency has the authority to determine when a child may be conditionally released from a residential school operated by the Department of Youth Services, and further responsibility for supervising those youth on conditional release.

The 1973 General Assembly, by Act No. 494, amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure for transferring the buildings and property of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and the construction of new buildings in Columbia.

Another amendment to 55-50.14 of the 1962 Code added by Act 370 of 1973 provided that the Department may utilize all legal procedures to collect lawful claims. All funds collected pursuant to this section could

be used to defray costs of services for which these fees were collected.

The 1974 legislation relating to the Agency was minor in scope. A correcting statute was enacted to Section 71-255 of the 1962 Code which had been amended by Act 1422 of 1972 to remove a conflict between the statutes stipulating that the minimum age of institutionalization was ten instead of twelve years of age. Further, as part of the general bond act passed by the 1974 General Assembly, an additional one million dollars was earmarked to the Department of Youth Services to help support the transfer of the program of the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the new campus in Columbia.

No significant legislation directly affecting the operations of the Agency was passed in the 1975 legislative session, but general statutes which had considerable impact on the Department of Youth Services were enacted in 1976. The most important of these dealt with court reform and expanded the individual county Family Court system into a Unified Court System operated by the State as of July 1, 1977. Another ratified bill enabled the Department of Youth Services to grant furloughs to juveniles committed to its operating facilities.

In 1977, passage of the Child Protection Act was particularly significant for child advocacy in that it provides a more effective system of services to abused and neglected children and their families as well as stringent penalties for failure to report suspected or known abuse. This Act was amended in 1978 to specify further requirements for the reporting of cases and to add other provisions for the child's protection.

The 1978 General Assembly Session marked the passage of several bills directly relating to the Department of Youth Services which have substantially affected the Agency's operations. Efforts to maintain the stability of Youth Bureau programs were assured by ratification of the General Appropriations Act providing certain funds to the Agency originally obtained under the Deinstitutionalization Grant. Another bill amended the Uniform Court Act of 1976 by placing responsibility for juvenile intake and probation services with the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare rather than with the Department of Youth Services as previously legislated.

While no legislation directly affecting Agency operations was enacted in 1979, several bills of importance to the Department and to the juvenile justice system as a whole were ratified during the 1980 session. One provided that juvenile records maintained by the Department of Youth Services be open to inspection *only* by the client's legal counsel or consent of the judge. Two other acts related to restitution, one as a condition of conditional release from the Agency, and another allowing for restitution as a condition of probation. Legislation also was enacted permitting waiver to adult court of fourteen and fifteen year old youth

with a serious offense history, and the same law also transferred responsibility for juvenile detention decisions from law enforcement agencies to Juvenile Placement and Aftercare.

Although the 1981 General Assembly Session was marked by considerable debate on issues relating to children's services, juvenile justice attention focused on passage of the Youth Services Act, which merged the Departments of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare and Youth Services effective October 1, 1981. This legislation also created a separate paroling authority, the Board of Juvenile Parole. In addition, the new law embodied several significant changes in the juvenile code, including: 1) prohibition of commitment of status offenders to the Department except for purposes of evaluation; 2) prohibition of institutional confinement for children under the age of twelve committed to the custody of the Board; and 3) age restrictions on the incarceration of children in jails or other detention facilities. Further, provisions on access to juvenile records maintained by the Department were revised to allow exchange of information with those public and private agencies of the state involved in a child's treatment or education. Emphasis on community programs was apparent in that the Youth Services Act also mandated development of a plan, in conjunction with the Governor's Office, addressing the areas of prevention programs, secure and non-secure placement for complete removal of juveniles from adult jails, and community-based alternatives to institutional confinement.

Other child-related legislation enacted during 1981 included the Children's Code, which compiled all existing laws pertaining specifically to children into one volume of the South Carolina Code, and the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, which established standard Family Court procedures in conjunction with other states to resolve child custody disputes. A second more extensive consolidation bill, which would meld juvenile justice and child welfare services into a single agency, was introduced concurrently with the juvenile justice merger legislation in the House but never actually debated; it will be under consideration again in the coming year.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The first state penitentiary in South Carolina was established in 1866. Nine years later, special provision called for a section of the penitentiary to be designated as a "reformatory department" to accommodate young boys.

A separate institution for juvenile offenders was not established until 1900. In that year, the South Carolina Negro Boys Reformatory began

operation under control of the State Penal Board and was located in Columbia at the site of the present Reception and Evaluation Center. A school for white boys, ages 8 to 16, was authorized by the legislature in 1906, and opened in Florence in 1910 as the South Carolina Industrial School for White Boys. This school was under the control of a Board of Trustees responsible only to the Governor. In 1918 the first institution for female juvenile offenders was authorized and began operation as the South Carolina Industrial School for Girls, housing white females between the ages of 8 and 20. This school had a separate five member board called the State Board of Correctional Administration, which was responsible also directly to the Governor. Not until many years later was a separate facility for Negro girls established, the South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls, which opened in Columbia in 1951. These institutions were regarded collectively as a "juvenile prison system" and few services were offered to the incarcerated youth.

In 1946, legislation was enacted placing the management and operation of all institutions for youth under one authority, the Board of State Industrial Schools. Further legislation in 1954 created the additional Division of Aftercare and Placement under the control of the Board. This Division was authorized to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

While the Board of State Industrial Schools maintained administrative control of the four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division, each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. Thus, the facilities functioned as five totally separate agencies with little interaction, coordination or cooperation among them, and the Board's efforts were directed mainly toward determination of those children who could be released.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvements, including the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of professional staff. Each school, segregated as to race and sex, was excluded from federal aid which, combined with the limited State resources, resulted in a very inadequate level of treatment and rehabilitation services. In addition, the educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system since the facilities received neither State funding support nor supervision for educational services. These deficiencies in the operation and effectivity of the facilities produced increasing dissatisfaction by the courts and other concerned citizens.

During 1966, legislation was enacted changing the name of the governing board to the Board of Juvenile Corrections, which, in 1967 at the

expressed interest of the Governor, appointed an overall State Director. Although it was intended that he would centralize and coordinate the administrative functions of all the units, including the integration of the operational facilities and divisions, no staff was allocated to his Office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, adult and juvenile correctional institutions were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 then allowed allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act and enabled the Board to generate a highly improved instructional delivery system by the employment of specialized instructors and the purchase of educational equipment and material.

Concurrently, the passage of the Federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and Juvenile Delinquency legislation in 1968 authorized the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces, including staff from the various units under the Board of Juvenile Corrections, were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina, and to plan for short and long range needs.

The expressed need for expanded services climaxed with the enactment of State legislation in 1969, not only establishing a completely new State agency, the Department of Juvenile Corrections, but also ratifying the Juvenile Aftercare and Placement Division as a separate state agency. Further, in order to assure adequate educational standards, the Department of Juvenile Corrections was established as a new school district with the requirement that the State Superintendent of Education serve as a voting ex-officio member of its new Board.

The new legislation also mandated the operation of an innovative Reception and Evaluation Center under the Department of Juvenile Corrections. It was required that before a child be committed to any of the correctional schools operated by the Agency, he first be sent on a temporary basis to the Center for diagnosis and evaluation of his problems with recommendations for ameliorative measures sent back to the courts. The Gault Decision of the Supreme Court made it imperative that a dispositional hearing be held before final decisions were made by the court as to the best alternative to meet the child's needs.

New institutional programs manned by qualified professional staff began to shift the focus from custodial to treatment services. At the same time that maximum efforts were being made toward residential therapeutic treatment modes, a major new thrust toward community-based programs developed, directing attention to the alternative of treatment services without institutionalization. Soon, all of these programs began to exert considerable impact on the institutional levels. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center indicated that about

two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs and only about 12 percent committed additional delinquent acts necessitating institutional confinement. It was found also that smaller numbers of children required lengthy institutionalization. Thus, the institutional population of the correctional schools began to experience a vast decrease from over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000, to 666 admissions and a daily population of approximately 500 during 1972.

In 1972, major legislation enacted by the General Assembly not only changed the name of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services but provided for the creation of two internal divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division, responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents through the operation of its residential schools and
2. Youth Bureau Division, responsible for developing and implementing community, non-residential programs.

The Youth Bureau Division began operations during the 1972-73 fiscal year in accordance with the legislative mandate to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina.

The 1972 General Assembly also authorized the sale of bonds and farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys from Florence to a site that would centralize all the residential schools. This move was accomplished by the Fall of 1975 with the establishment of Birchwood Campus in Columbia.

In 1975, two federal grants were awarded to the Department of Youth Services which have had major impact not only on the Agency's programs, but on the entire Juvenile Justice System. The first grant was three year funding providing for the establishment of runaway facilities in the Coastal Area in an attempt to cope with the increasing problem of youth leaving home. This grant has continued to be refunded.

Of even greater significance was the implementation of 1.5 million dollar grant awarded for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Through implementation of this grant, alternatives to incarceration for the status offender have been established by the mobilization of resources within the community to help troubled children and their families. The deinstitutionalization process has had considerable impact on school systems, courts, law enforcement and correctional facilities as well as on juvenile justice legislation. With added support services and other alternatives developed for the status offender, assistance has been given to youth before deeper penetration into the juvenile justice sys-

tem, and more efforts have been devoted to comprehensive treatment of the truly delinquent child already within the system.

Since 1976, continuing changes in the juvenile justice system have brought about substantial progress in working with troubled youth and particularly have impacted upon the Department of Youth Services operations. First, the establishment of a statewide family court system in 1977, has assured more equitable processing of youth throughout South Carolina. The courts also have responded well in cooperative agreement with the Department mandate not to institutionalize status offenders. In addition, the 1978 legislation giving the responsibility of family court intake and probation, and the 1980 law authorizing detention decisions to the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare, allowed more comprehensive treatment services for youth without institutionalization. These statutes also resulted in a more cohesive juvenile justice system, and, in particular, a closer working relationship between Youth Services and Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. While the Department of Youth Services has long supported the concept of a unified juvenile justice system in providing youth with a continuum of services otherwise lacking, these efforts finally were realized during 1981 with the enactment of legislation merging the two juvenile justice agencies. Further, this legislation not only made the additional provision for a separate parole board, but incorporated other major changes in the juvenile code including the prohibition of status offender incarceration in the residential schools. Thus, although the year also was marked by the resignation of the Department of Youth Services State Director after almost twelve years of service and the elevation of the Deputy Director of Institutional Services to that post, the Agency consolidation was viewed as the positive culmination of many years' efforts in trying to provide better services for youth.

The Department of Youth Services has received funding through a wide variety of sources including special grant funding through the Department of Justice; the Law Enforcement Assistance Program; the Department of Health and Human Services; the Department of Labor; third party vendor agreements with the Department of Social Services; third party contracts with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation; and aid through the State Department of Education as well as from the Federal Education Acts. The Agency also has obtained direct funding from private and county agencies such as the Greenville Junior League and the County of Greenville, which help support the Greenville Boys Home. Specialized grants from the Arts Commission also have been received. All federal sources for funding of special projects and programs are continuously investigated.

The Agency continues to maintain highly qualified staff in all areas of

professional services to youth, as well as competent support personnel and administrators. Several of the staff members hold doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators, Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Department also feels a responsibility to the universities and colleges of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. Thus, the Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree candidates in the College of Social Work of the University of South Carolina, internship for graduate students completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina in the areas of recreation, psychology and vocational rehabilitation and instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practice in the Agency for undergraduates throughout the State. In addition, under the control of the Agency's Research and Evaluation Unit, research resources are offered and utilized continually. These programs have served also as an attractive source of professional recruitment in that many of these students subsequently have sought employment with the Agency.

Thus, the Department of Youth Services is constantly striving to achieve maximum potential from resources available both in staff and programs. Recent provisions for a Quality Assurance Division, a mandatory ongoing forty hour per year training program for all employees and development of Agency policies and procedures in compliance with standards set by the American Correctional Association are part of these continued efforts. The emergence of the newly combined Agency during the coming year should ensure the fulfillment of the goal of delivery of integrated services throughout the State for any child who exhibits behavioral problems, whether in or out of the Juvenile Justice System, in order to promote his optimum adjustment as a future productive citizen.

EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

The primary duties of this office are to maintain an efficient system of keeping the Agency Director notified of what occurs from within and outside the Agency pertinent to the Department of Youth Services. It maintains a liaison with different segments of the local, state, and national levels of government pertaining to the Juvenile Justice System. Executive Support also supervises the Employee Relations, Training, Classification and Compensation, and Public Safety Sections.

Employee Relations

The Employee Relations Section aids in the planning, writing, and reviewing of Administrative Policies and Procedures. These policies and procedures are reviewed with all new employees during a weekly orientation conducted by this section.

In addition to recruiting, interviewing, and referring applicants for positions in compliance with the Affirmative Action Plan, the Employee Relations Section counsels with employees and supervisors in the area of job-related problems. It also is responsible for monitoring each level of the grievance and appeal procedure to assure compliance with State law.

Training

The Training Section is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of in-service training for the Department of Youth Services. In-service training programs and workshops are conducted or coordinated by this Section, often in cooperation with other State agencies. The Section also aids Agency employees in planning programs for individual internal Agency divisions.

Classification and Compensation

The Classification and Compensation Section is responsible for administration of the two plans related to employees' positions and salaries. The Classification Plan is concerned with: all approved classes of positions; the allocation of each position to its proper class; the class specifications for all approved classes of position; and the policies and procedures governing administration of the Plan. The Compensation Plan includes the official Classification Listing, the official pay schedule, and the policies and procedures of the Pay Plan.

The Classification and Compensation Section is also responsible for maintaining the Agency's Workmen's Compensation Program and for coordinating the Agency's participation in various internship programs.

Public Safety

The functions of the Public Safety Section include: perimeter security of the institutions; internal security; investigations; employee identification and background; student identification; mail and distribution; transportation; and communication.

Public Safety officers provide twenty-four hour perimeter surveillance of the institutions and property. Mobile patrol radio units operate

continuously to ensure the physical security of the campuses and also function in the apprehension of runaway students from the institutions and trespassers on school property. The Section also has promoted public relations by establishing a positive relationship with the surrounding community.

The Identification Unit of Public Safety fingerprints and photographs all students at intake to the Department. The records of students referred to the Reception and Evaluation Center, but not returned to the Department by the courts, are retained for one year and then destroyed. Suspense files are maintained on students committed to one of the institutions and are also kept for one year after discharge. The records are then destroyed unless a revocation occurs. This Unit also provides employee identification cards for all personnel when first employed as well as information for the Department when necessary.

During FY '79-80, Public Safety experienced a reduction in force due to financial stress of the Agency. Although total functions were scaled down to accommodate the cut in personnel, the Section has been able to maintain the degree of efficiency necessary to meet the Agency's current needs.

The Table which follows presents information on AWOL episodes as reported by the Public Safety Section. During FY '80-81, the Agency's residential facilities experienced 233 such incidents, of which 27.5% involved repeaters. Birchwood Campus exhibited the highest frequency, accounting for 23% of the total.

In addition to the 233 AWOL episodes occurring during the period, 24 runaways were carried over from the previous year, so that the total on AWOL status at some time in FY '81 was 257. Of these, 240 or 93.4% had been returned by the close of the period, and 17 remained unapprehended.

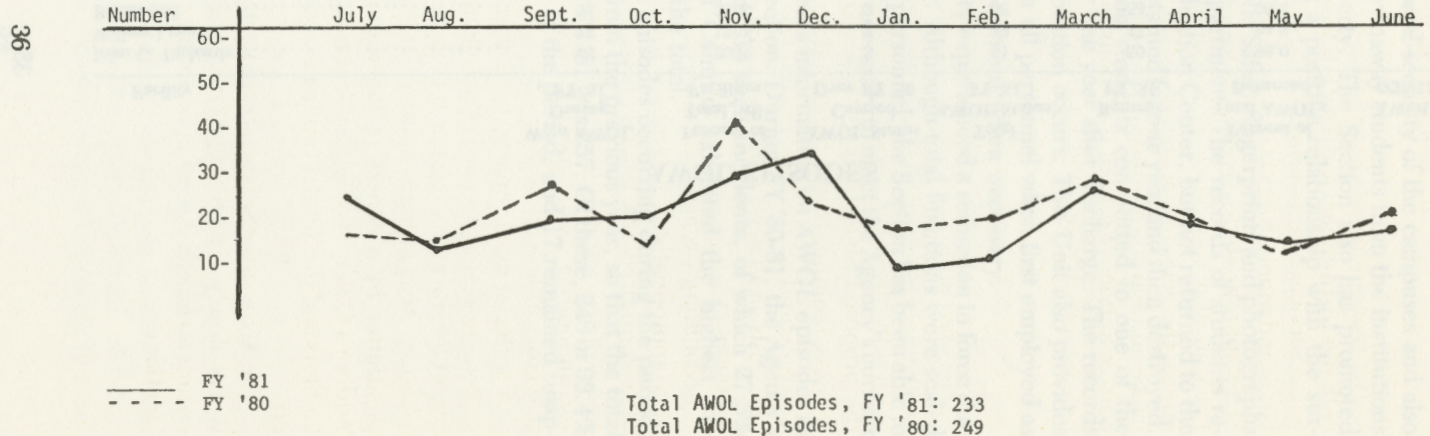
AWOL EPISODES

Facility	Went AWOL During FY '81	Percent of Total, All Facilities	AWOL Status Carried Over FY '80	Total AWOL Status FY '81	Returns FY '81	Percent of Total AWOLs Returned	AWOL 6/30/81
John G. Richards	48	20.6	3	51	50	98.0	1
Willow Lane	37	15.9	2	39	37	94.9	2
Birchwood	54	23.2	2	56	54	96.4	2
Reception and Evaluation Center	44	18.9	5	49	48	98.0	1
Youth Bureau Group Homes	50	21.5	12	62	51	82.3	11
TOTAL — ALL FACILITIES	233	100.0	24	257	240	93.4	17
Runaway Repeaters	64	27.5	—	—	—	—	—

FIGURE 1

COMPARISON OF AWOL EPISODES BY MONTH
FY '80 AND FY '81

Figure 1 depicts monthly AWOL episodes as reported by Public Safety for FY 1980 and FY 1981. The peak month in FY '81 was December (33) compared to November (39) of the previous year. Patterns for the two years were similar, particularly in the second six months. Totals for each year indicate a *decrease* of 6% in runaway incidents for FY '81.



OPERATIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Operational Services Division functions as primary support for both the Institutional and Youth Bureau Divisions. To this end, Operational Services is responsible for the planning, development, implementation and monitoring of the total Agency budget, including funds from State appropriations, federal grants and other revenue sources. The Division also supervises all accounting and payroll procedures, and directs the activities of Inventory Control and Physical Plant (Maintenance and Farm). Additionally, Operational Services, through its Supportive Services Section, is responsible for the Purchasing, Warehousing, Supply, Dietary and Laundry Systems.

Accounting

The Accounting Section of Operational Services is responsible for maintaining all financial records for the Department of Youth Services. With input from the various operating facilities, Accounting develops the proposed State budget for the Department as well as budgeting services required by the State Budget and Control Board. Budgets are also prepared for the individual divisions of the Department and property cards on all new equipment purchased are maintained for inventory purposes.

Accounting prepares all disbursement vouchers for the Agency for State appropriations, federal and other funds and maintains records of all State appropriations, federal grants, revenues and disbursements of the Department. Applications for federal grants are reviewed for accuracy and an indirect cost proposal is prepared for HHS to apply administrative costs to federal budgets.

A series of fiscal reports, both state and federal, indicating financial status is made continuously throughout the year and an annual financial report for the entire Agency is issued each fiscal year by the Section. In addition, Accounting is audited for fiscal accuracy and appropriate expenditures by a variety of monitoring agencies, including the State Auditor's Office, the South Carolina Legislative Audit Council, federal auditors and the South Carolina Department of Social Services examiners.

The Accounting Section, as part of the Operational Services Division, works closely with the Budgeting/Payroll and Purchasing Sections to ensure a smooth flow of information and data necessary to perform all functions.

Budgeting/Payroll

The Budgeting/Payroll Section is responsible for maintaining all payroll and fringe benefits records for the Department of Youth Services, and also works in conjunction with Accounting to prepare the Agency budget.

All payroll vouchers for the Agency are prepared by this Section for State Appropriations, federal and other funds. It is also responsible for addition of new employees to the payroll, terminations and transfers, voluntary deductions, insurance, retirement (Police and State), Workman's Compensation and Unemployment Compensation.

Budgeting/Payroll is audited for accuracy by a variety of monitoring agencies, including the State Auditor's Office, the South Carolina Legislative Audit Council, federal auditors and the South Carolina Department of Social Services examiners.

This Section works closely with Personnel and Accounting to insure a smooth flow of information and data necessary to perform all functions.

Physical Plant

The primary functions of the Physical Plant Section include implementation of the permanent improvement program, including securing plans and bids, supervision of construction, and the maintenance of all records and permits for these projects. The Physical Plant Section is also responsible for maintaining all buildings and equipment of the Department, caring for the grounds and plants, and keeping all automotive vehicles assigned to the Agency in safe and economical operating condition.

The Section also maintains sufficient swine, beef and dairy herds to supply the Agency's needs, and this livestock meets quality standards of the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. Approximately six hundred acres of farm and pasture land are operated to supply feed for the herds.

Supportive Services

The Supportive Services Section of the Operational Services Division is charged with the responsibility of administering the Food Service, Central Purchasing, Laundry, Warehouse, and Supply Distribution Systems and negotiating all lease, rental, or service contractual arrangements for the Agency. This section was developed to achieve a centralization of resources, authority and responsibility and is viewed as the optimal approach to cost-effective management for its subsystems.

The Food Service System is responsible for providing well balanced, nutritional meals to the Agency's student population. The program consists of three food service facilities staffed by thirty employees, and serves approximately 800,000 meals annually. The system uses a combination of U.S.D.A. commodities, farm products and School Lunch & Breakfast Program revenue to provide satisfying, low cost meals. All facilities have consistently rated "A" as measured by sanitation standards formulated by the S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control.

The Purchasing/Warehouse System is designed to accomplish the centralization of all procurement activity to reduce cost and maintain an organized and accountable program. It uses a combination of scheduled purchases, warehousing, term contracts, and competitive bidding to achieve the lowest possible cost per unit to meet the needs of Agency users. Procurement records and documentation are maintained to monitor activities, thereby allowing for rational procurement decisions in line with fiscal accountability standards.

This effective and efficient operation enables the Agency to maximize the return on its appropriation dollars. As an example, the Purchasing/Warehouse System procured over 1.3 million dollars worth of commodities and equipment during the past year at a cost to the Agency of approximately \$.087 per dollar of expenditure, including procurement, storage, distribution, and accountability. Thus, the Purchasing/Warehouse function has successfully provided operating supplies, equipment and services to its users in a timely, cost effective manner in full compliance with State Purchasing Policies and Procedures.

The Central Laundry System operates three facilities and is responsible for the consistent, reliable provision of sanitary clothing and linen for daily use by clients. It also maintains and repairs all garments with a minimum of loss to users.

The system maintains a regular work flow, allowing clients a clothes change at least four times a week and linen service at least twice a week. Approximately 2,850 items are laundered daily with each laundry staff member supporting the load of approximately 107 students.

QUALITY ASSURANCE DIVISION

The Quality Assurance Division's mission is to collect, analyze and disseminate information. The Division functions in a management support capacity, assisting in the effective, efficient and economical operations of the Agency, and is composed of the following units:

Management Information

Management Information is comprised of the components of Data Processing, Research and Evaluation, and Central Inactive Records, all of whose functions are detailed as follows:

Data Processing serves the Agency by development and maintenance of accurate computerized information systems as valuable tools in support of administration and management, utilizing the Univac computer operated by the State Law Enforcement Division. Presently, three major information systems are in operation: Juvenile Data System; Youth Bureau System; and Inventory Control System. Additionally, purchase orders are entered on tape and sent to General Services for processing. All systems dealing with client records follow stringent standards regarding privacy and security and allow very restricted access to the data base.

The Juvenile Data System (JDS) records all personal, family and discharge information reported on every active client in the Department of Youth Services. This information is used in planning, departmental and private research, federal reporting, information dissemination and statistical analysis of demographic factors relating to the client population of the Department.

The Youth Bureau System (YBS) contains additional data on all clients referred to the Youth Bureau Division. It functions as a monthly reporting device for all Youth Bureau Offices and serves as a case management tool in providing current listings of social worker caseloads and status progress of each client.

The Inventory System (INV) maintains a listing of all non-perishable items throughout the Department of Youth Services and information relating to those items as required by both State and federal regulations.

Research and Evaluation supports a broad spectrum of operations geared toward generation of knowledge in the Juvenile Justice field. Primary among these are: (1) the design, implementation and analyzation of research studies; (2) collection and publication of available data and information for administrative knowledge and planning; (3) evaluation of existing departmental programs; (4) assisting extra-departmental researchers, such as university staff and students, with basic research information and research projects; (5) responding to inquiries for information regarding the Department of Youth Services, and the Juvenile Justice System; (6) technical research assistance to outside agencies; and (7) provision of publications and dissemination of research findings both locally and nationally.

Research and Evaluation has further responsibility to keep abreast of all new activities in the field of delinquency, including federal and State

legislation and national as well as State-wide trends in the Juvenile Justice System. It also is responsible for the compilation of the Agency's Annual Report covering historical, descriptive and statistical aspects of the Department of Youth Services, and in addition, maintains a comprehensive resource library consisting of a wide scope of materials from both local and national sources, particularly those relating to juvenile delinquency, legislation and other social agencies.

Central Inactive Records was established in 1977-78 for the purpose of centrally retaining all inactive master student records from the Reception and Evaluation Center, each of the three residential schools and the Youth Bureau. Upon transfer to Records, the record is maintained according to Agency procedures and the retention and disposition schedule set up in conjunction with the Archives State Records Center. All outside inquiries for information regarding inactive clients are handled by Central Inactive Records and conform to State and federal laws governing confidentiality.

Public Information

The Public Information Unit serves the Agency in planning, organizing and directing a comprehensive public and internal information program. The Unit provides assistance in formulating both executive and public information policies that are designed to stimulate interest and understanding of the Agency's plans, policies and objectives.

Public Information is responsible for writing news items and releasing bulletins and reports for various communications media. Additionally, Unit personnel prepare public policy statements for Agency officials and coordinate activities for interpreting policies and programs, implement special promotional activities such as meetings and conferences, and employ specialized techniques such as photography and speaking appearances to enhance the Agency's image.

Planning, Grants and Contracts

The Planning, Grants and Contracts Unit is responsible for defining the major overall goals and objectives of the Agency in direct coordination with the State Director. Input from the Department's operating facilities, the Research and Evaluation Unit, Data Processing and other interdepartmental sources facilitates formulation of these Agency plans. Political, sociological and economic factors are considered in determining these goals and objectives which are then translated into programmatic efforts.

A major function of Planning, Grants and Contracts is negotiation with

funding sources to obtain necessary monies to implement programs. This operation entails budget and program development, grant applications and establishment of contractual relationships within both the public and private sectors.

The Unit also develops the Agency's Annual Plan, by collecting and synthesizing programmatic and funding information from all operating facets, and assumes responsibility for updating and developing the State-required Five Year Plan.

Standards and Monitoring

The Standards and Monitoring Unit directs the Agency's efforts to develop and maintain an administrative and programmatic delivery system which complies with standards promulgated by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections and the American Correctional Association relating to institutional and community-based programs for South Carolina juveniles.

The goals of the Standards and Monitoring Unit include: 1) preparing the Agency for accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections; 2) revising and updating Agency policy and procedures for standards compliance; 3) monitoring of the administrative and program delivery systems as related to standards compliance; and 4) making recommendations to the Agency Director for short and long-range planning. In working toward these goals, existing manuals have been consolidated into one Agency Policy and Procedures Manual that will be reviewed continuously and updated for compliance with national standards.

Additionally, the monitoring process will provide an organized method for: 1) routine and unscheduled auditing of administrative and programmatic policy and procedures by "neutrally aligned" staff; 2) assessing the status of Agency compliance with national standards in the effort to become accredited; 3) alerting the staff to strengths and weaknesses in policy and procedures as related to compliance with standards; 4) assisting the staff and the Agency Director in establishing realistic priorities and goals for obtaining and maintaining accreditation; and 5) providing the Agency Director with recommendations that could influence immediate action as well as short-term and long-term planning.

SOUTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

Youth Services Facility

The Vocational Rehabilitation Facility is entering its twelfth year in cooperation with the Department of Youth Services. Fiscal 1980-81 was very successful in that a total of 574 handicapped youth received services. During this period modification of intake procedures to include a comprehensive vocational assessment was accomplished through coordination of resources with the CETA Program and the Birchwood High School Counseling Office. Since October, 161 such evaluations have been completed, resulting in a higher percentage of appropriate training placements for handicapped students. Additionally, vocational adjustment services in the form of counseling and guidance were extended to all students. Vocational Rehabilitation also cooperated with prevocational career education teachers in providing assessment and adjustment-related literature from the Vocational Rehabilitation State Resource Library.

The Facility, in coordination with CETA and the Employment Security Commission, has continued utilization of the occupational information computer to facilitate job placement for students returning to the community. Students also are encouraged to use this equipment in exploring various occupational interests and training opportunities.

Follow-up surveys on 607 students released from Youth Services in FY 1980 and 1981 under Vocational Rehabilitation sponsorship revealed that 411 continue to receive services, including 88 who are seeking or have found employment. Another 36 released from the program are considered to be vocationally rehabilitated, no longer needing services, and the remaining 160 reflect youth who failed to maintain contact, moved out of state, or returned to an institution.

In the coming year Facility staff plan to emphasize: 1) greater coordination with teachers at Birchwood High School in the provision of adjustment services, and 2) development of Individual Education Programs and Individual Written Rehabilitation Programs for educable retarded students in resource classrooms. These efforts will enhance services to the Agency's institutionalized handicapped youth and assure their continuation in the community sector.

A listing of specific services provided in FY 1981 follows.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

FY 1981

Total Cases Served for Fiscal Year 1980-81	593
Total Cases Beginning Fiscal Year 1980-81	203
Total New Cases	313
Total Cases Transferred In	77
Total Cases Transferred Out	324
Total Closures	49
Cases Remaining in Youth Services Facility at end of 1980-81	220

MEDICAL TREATMENT TOTAL 91

Eye Exam (Ophthalmologist & Optometrist)	32
Glasses	17
Dental Treatment (Dentures)	3
Surgery & Hospital Stay	3
Orthopedic Consultation	4
ENT Consultation	13
Hearing Aid Evaluation	3
Hearing Aid	3
Hearing Exam	4
Tomography	1
IVP	1
Urological Evaluation	4
Comprehensive Internist Exam	2
Jobst Stockings	1

MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL 444

Repair glasses	1
Evaluation Testing & Assessment	188
Vocational Evaluation	227
Maintenance	19
GED	9

OFF-CAMPUS PLACEMENT TOTAL 6

Opportunity School	1
Midlands Center	3
Morris Village	1
Denmark Tech	1

TABLE I
TOTAL AGENCY
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF ADMISSIONS

Table I presents a five year comparison of admissions for all Agency components. The Youth Bureau figures reflect all accepted cases which, in FY 1981, evidenced a decrease of 4.9% when compared to the previous year's total. Admissions to the Reception and Evaluation Center also declined, but only by 1.4%.

The Residential Schools admissions figure of 805 in 1981 for the first time excludes all status offenders under the Deinstitutionalization Program. Seventy-one status offenders were accommodated in the new DSO placement and never entered a residential school. When these status offenders are counted in the 1981 total to reflect *all admissions to the Agency on final commitment orders*, the resulting figure (876) represents a 6% increase over the previous year. Similarly, comparison of non-status admissions *only* for the two years indicates an increase of 5.5%, from 760 to 802 (the 805 residential school admissions for 1981 included three status offenders assigned to residential schools prior to implementation of the DSO Program).

Examination of the entire five year period reveals no particular trends for the Reception and Evaluation Center or the Youth Bureau. Residential school admissions, however, appear to have stabilized at a relatively high level over the last four years after a sharp increase in FY 1978.

Facility	FY '77*	FY '78*	FY '79*	FY '80*	FY '81
Reception and					
Evaluation Center	1,626	1,528	1,725	1,460	1,439
Residential Schools	655	798	853	825	805 (876)**
Youth Bureau	2,556	2,752	2,779	2,491	2,369

* Figures for FY '77, '78, '79, '80 were verified via computer and adjusted as necessary from previous Annual Reports.

** The figure in parenthesis includes 71 status offender admissions on *final commitment orders* who were placed in the DSO Program rather than Residential Schools.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Institutional Services Division operates four major residential units and is responsible for the provision of appropriate treatment services to youth committed to the care and custody of the Department of Youth Services. The operating philosophy of the Agency, and therefore, that of the Institutional Division is directed toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional

methods. An awareness prevails that the Department serves children, and to this end, a wide range of therapeutic programs is provided in each of the institutional facilities, including psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, pre-vocational, recreational, religious and medical services.

Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary team chaired by a social worker. Programs for the client are individualized to meet the child's rehabilitative needs, and every effort is directed toward integrating the rehabilitated youth back into his community as soon as possible, in accordance with the best interests of the society and the child.

The major units operated by Institutional Services include the Reception and Evaluation Center, which provides diagnostic services for children temporarily committed on a short term basis prior to court disposition, and three residential schools, which serve non-status offenders committed for indeterminate or determinate periods. Of the latter, John G. Richards houses older male property offenders, while Willow Lane accommodates younger male property offenders and the entire female population. Birchwood, the newest facility, provides special intensive services in both open and closed settings to males charged with crimes against person, those who evidence severe emotional disturbance, and those committed with determinate sentences. In addition, the Agency makes provision for separate accommodations for status offenders under its jurisdiction in the guise of the STOP Unit at the Reception and Evaluation Center and the DSO Program, for status offenders on final commitment orders who remain until deinstitutionalization can be effected by the Youth Bureau.

Educational Services

The Department of Youth Services is a special school district which operates a comprehensive educational program for its incarcerated youth on a twelve-month basis. The Agency's Board functions as the board of trustees for the district in all administrative matters, including the receipt and expenditure of any funds. The State Superintendent of Education, whose designee serves as an ex officio member of the Board, administers the standards related to academic and vocational training, including those governing certification of the seventy-nine administrators, guidance counselors and teachers. A *Defined Minimum Program for the South Carolina Department of Youth Services' Schools* has been developed to reflect these standards and the special status of the Agency's schools.

The provision of educational services for all students committed to the Agency is considered a vital component of the treatment process. Extensive learning experiences are incorporated in the co-educational settings of the Willow Lane Junior High School, which provides primarily seventh through ninth grade subject offerings, and the Birchwood High School, which provides secondary offerings. The Reception and Evaluation Center School has the primary functions of conducting a program of evaluation to assess the student's educational needs and providing instruction for his/her continued educational progress.

Upon commitment, the student is evaluated, placed in an individualized program commensurate with his functional level and needs, and allowed to progress at his own pace. The identification of handicapped students and their placement in a special education resource class are important parts of the overall school program.

The broad range of educational curricula in the schools is designed to meet the remedial and regular requirements of 1) students who will not be returning to school but need educational skills; 2) students planning to return to the public schools needing Carnegie unit courses; and 3) older students who do not plan to return to public school and need GED preparatory courses. Courses are offered in the areas of language arts, mathematics, social studies, art, physical education, science, music, typing, and home economics. Of special note are programs provided in driver education, general educational development, career education, vocational education (including thirteen trade courses), and learning laboratories in the areas of reading and mathematics. Youth Services schools have produced a total of 51 diploma graduates and 117 GED graduates since the 1975-76 school year.

Medical Services

The Medical Unit of the Department of Youth Services is responsible for the total medical, psychiatric and dental care of the resident student population. Medical activities are divided into three segments — screening, diagnosis and treatment. Each student receives a physical examination which includes vision and hearing tests as well as screening for tuberculosis and venereal disease. Medical problems are diagnosed and treated by the campus physicians or referred to outside physicians if surgery or subspecialty services are indicated. Psychiatric examinations are provided to students on referral from psychological services or as deemed necessary. The dental services include hygiene, education, restorations and the fitting of prosthetic appliances.

The Unitary Infirmary is open twenty-four (24) hours a day and the Dental Clinic is open from 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. weekdays with

emergency call provided. The staff consists of the Chief Medical Officer, an adolescent psychiatrist, a dentist, three (3) R.N.s, five (5) L.P.N.s, a dental assistant and a secretary.

Psychological Services

The Psychological Services Section of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services is currently composed of a Chief Psychologist, four full-time psychologists, and four part-time psychologists (three of whom are on contract from the University of South Carolina). This Section is responsible for providing a wide range of services to all of the Institutional Division facilities as well as limited services to the Youth Bureau. Included in this array are psychological evaluations for all students temporarily committed to the R&E Center and identification of mentally retarded offenders who then receive in-depth evaluation and special staffing with the Department of Mental Retardation for appropriate placement.

Psychology also coordinates services with administrative heads of all departments within the Agency and encourages programs that involve mentally and/or emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded students. The staff further acts as Agency liaison with appropriate counterparts in the South Carolina Departments of Mental Health and Mental Retardation to facilitate treatment both for the institutional population and for those students who will require such services upon release. Additionally, the Section conducts training sessions for professional and paraprofessional staff members, and assists in the required 40 hour new employee orientation held by the Agency Training Section.

Approximately 1,500 students per year are evaluated at the R&E Center, and diagnostic and treatment recommendations are returned to the courts prior to dispositional hearings. By contrast, the residential schools, serving approximately 800 students, primarily require psychological assessment geared toward individual program planning and development. Psychology continues to provide individual and group psychotherapy for the residential school population and participates in special staffings for children with particular problems.

The goal of providing individual psychological services to every child temporarily committed to the R&E Center has been realized again this year. Projected goals include more comprehensive services for the residential schools through greater involvement in program planning and treatment on the campuses, as well as increased coordination with the Training Section in Agency-wide staff development. Additionally, specific program research has begun on a limited basis which is designed

to incorporate accreditation requirements and develop innovative, effective techniques for the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Recreational Services

The Recreation Section conducts general and therapeutic programs for students assigned to the Institutional Division. Recreational activities are scheduled daily and on weekends; all clients, including those housed in maximum security units, receive ten hours of service per week. All programs currently are under the direction of the Unit Coordinators at each campus, and staff is supplemented by college recreation interns and volunteers, who contribute to both the quality and quantity of services.

General Recreational Programs include sports and games, arts and crafts, drama, music and dance, special events, nature lore and outings, clubs and social adjustment activities. These are designed not only to fill leisure or unstructured time, but also to foster learning experiences that teach skills and habits necessary in the habilitation or rehabilitation of the students.

Therapeutic or prescribed Recreational Programs meet specific needs of individuals or small groups. A *Recreational Interests and Skills Assessment* (RISA) is completed on each student, to help direct treatment plans and programs, which are designed to accomplish particular goals or alter certain behaviors. Currently, all treatment teams have recreational representation.

Chaplaincy and Volunteer Services

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive religious and volunteer program for its children. Under direction of the supervising Chaplain, full time Chaplains are assigned to each institutional facility including the Reception and Evaluation Center. All are seminary graduates who have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Children served by the Institutional Division may select from a wide range of religious activities, including formal church services on campus and religious programs in the community. They also benefit from printed religious material distributed by the Agency and subsidized through solicitation of free literature and correspondence Bible study courses. While the child is under Agency care, the Chaplain maintains close contact with his religious advisor at home to facilitate long term adjustment upon return to the community religious sector. Addition-

ally, Chaplains offer spiritual counseling and consolation to students and their families as well as Agency staff in times of sickness, sorrow or death.

Chaplains also are responsible for a broad spectrum volunteer program, recruiting participants from many sources in the community. Volunteers are screened carefully, and must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in both recreational and religiously oriented services.

Four approaches are used in volunteerism: 1) group to person; 2) person to group; 3) group to group; and 4) person to person. Scheduling of volunteers varies from once or twice a week to a "live-in" format for longer periods of time. Additionally, some volunteers provide materials rather than personal services.

One particularly noteworthy volunteer project, student sponsorship, enables a child to relate on a one-to-one basis to a volunteer in his home or community church. Additionally, each year two church denominations sponsor placement of Summer Missionaries with the Department. Many of these student missionaries, who assist the Chaplains in the religious program, are studying to be counselors, social workers, psychologists and ministers, motivated by their interest in working with young people. Therefore, the Internship program provides valuable in-training experience as well as being of great benefit to the institutionalized youth.

The chart which follows presents more detailed information on volunteer utilization at each facility, including types of services, number of workers, and hours of service; an accounting of merchandise and cash donations is provided as well.

VOLUNTEERS — INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

DONATIONS OF SERVICES

Facility	Educational		Recreational/ Entertainment		Religious		Student Sponsorship		Summer Missionaries		Total All Facilities	
	Volunteers	Hours	Volunteers	Hours	Volunteers	Hours	Volunteers	Hours	Volunteers	Hours	Volunteers	Hours
Reception & Evaluation Center	—	—	50	100	288	1,440	—	—	2	640	340	2,180
Birchwood	2	40	2	30	223	1,210	15	400	2	700	244	2,380
John G. Richards	5	252	93	670	72	811	13	352	2	800	185	2,885
Willow Lane	6	96	13	108	108	2,544	18	312	2	720	147	3,780
TOTAL — ALL FACILITIES	13	388	158	908	691	6,005	46	1,064	8	2,860	916	11,225

DONATIONS OF GOODS (All Facilities)

Merchandise

Approximate Dollar Value

Bibles, Books, Religious Material	\$10,200
Clothing, Food and Other Supplies	9,544
Christmas Gifts/Parties	1,600
Subtotal — Merchandise	\$21,344
Cash Donations	\$ 1,060
TOTAL — DONATIONS OF GOODS	\$22,404

Youth Employment Corps

The Youth Employment Corps, which is federally funded through the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, presently offers two programs to Department of Youth Services students. The Career Employment Experience program is designed to provide disadvantaged youth with paid job experience while they are attending school. The emphasis is to teach to these students specific skills as well as those generally applicable to job employment situations, such as responding appropriately to supervision, completing time sheets and developing positive work habits. Students who participate in this program work approximately eight hours a week and receive the hourly minimum wage.

The Vocational Skills Training Program provides students with two hours of classroom instruction per week, emphasizing job survival skills, such as job adaptability and social skills, job seeking skills, and vocational, guidance and career information. Students receive the minimum wage, as an allowance, for each class hour.

TABLE II
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS
AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

Table II provides the average daily population and average length of stay figures for the institutional components during FY 1980 and 1981. Both the Reception and Evaluation Center and the combined residential schools registered increases in average daily population for the current year with the largest individual increase, 9.7%, evidenced at Willow Lane School. John G. Richards remained the most heavily populated facility.

Length of stay at the Reception and Evaluation Center in FY 1981 averaged 33 days for non-status offenders, reflecting a mild decrease, and 14 days for those in the Status Offender Program, or a slight increase. The combined residential schools average stay of 250 days or about 8.2 months closely approximated that of last year.

Figures 2 and 3 depict the average daily population of the Reception and Evaluation Center and the Residential Schools by month, comparing FY 1980 and FY 1981. Figure 2 indicates a similar pattern for both years for the Reception and Evaluation Center during the first six months followed by a marked divergence during the rest of the year. January through June, 1981 exhibited a sharp increase through April followed by an abrupt decline, while the same period in 1980 was characterized by relative stability. Average population peaked in April, 1981, compared to May, 1980, while the lowest months were January, 1981 and September, 1980.

Figure 3 indicates that the combined residential school population for 1981 exhibited considerable fluctuation as compared to the relatively stable pattern of 1980, and, during the last eight months, continued to demonstrate a much higher level as well. Average population peaked in June, 1981, at 624, as compared to May, 1980, 575, with the low in September, 1981, in contrast to January of the previous year.

Facility	Average Daily		Percent Change	Average Length of Stay, FY 1980	Average Length of Stay, FY 1981	Percent Change
	Population FY 1980	Population FY 1981				
Reception and Evaluation Center	123	133	+8.1%	13 days (STOP) 36 days (Main Campus)	14 days (STOP) 33 days (Main Campus)	+7.7% -8.3%
<i>Schools</i>						
Birchwood	158	161	+1.9%			
John G. Richards	223	237	+6.3%			
Willow Lane	155	170	+9.7%			
<i>Subtotal - Schools</i>	<u>535</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>+6.2%</u>	254 days	250 days	-1.6%
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS . . .	658	701	+6.5%	—	—	—

FIGURE 2

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH
FY 1980 AND FY 1981

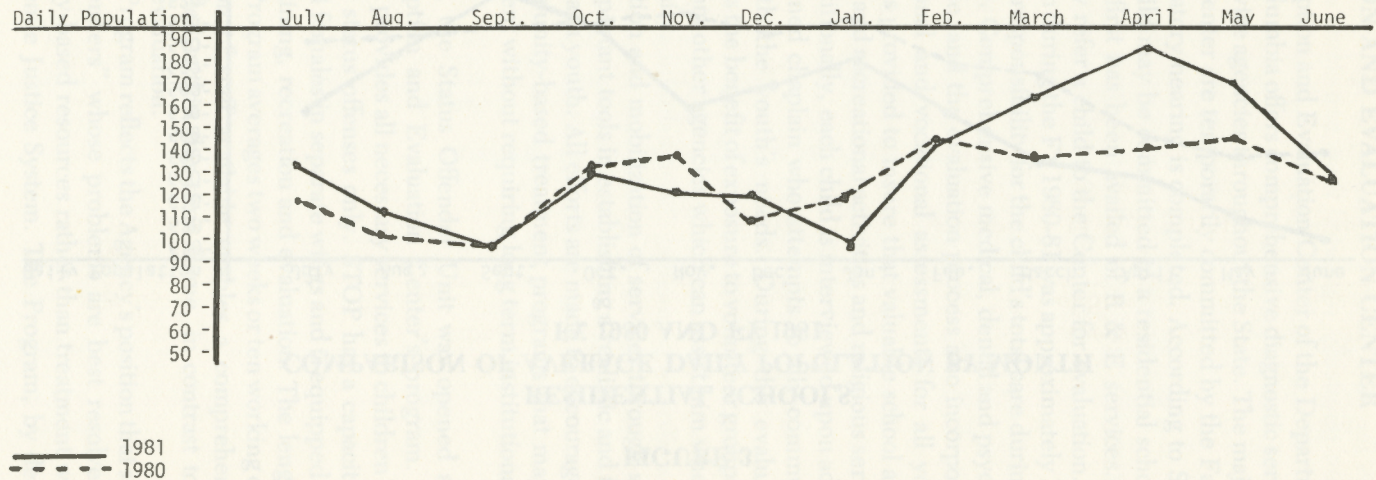
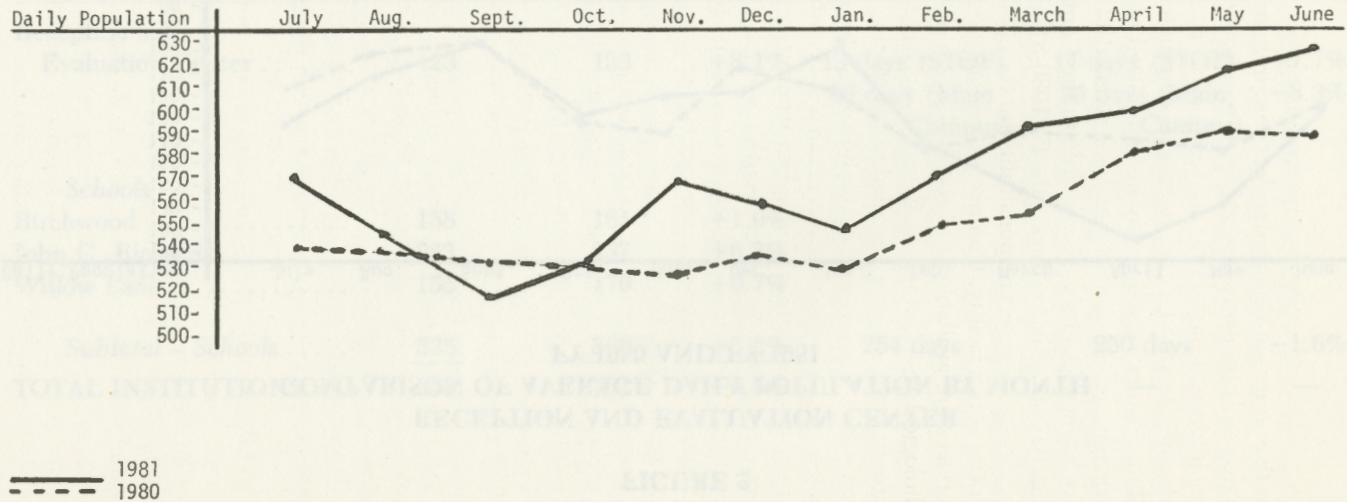


FIGURE 3

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
COMPARISON OF AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION BY MONTH
FY 1980 AND FY 1981



RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services in Columbia offers comprehensive diagnostic services for courts and other service agencies throughout the State. The majority of the children at the Center are temporarily committed by the Family Courts after an adjudicatory hearing is completed. According to South Carolina statutes no child may be committed to a residential school of the Agency unless he first has been availed of R & E services. Any service agency also may refer a child to the Center for evaluation. The average daily population during the FY 1980-81 was approximately 135.

The Agency assumes responsibility for the child's total care during his residency at this facility. Comprehensive medical, dental and psychiatric services are available, and the evaluation process also incorporates psychological, educational and vocational assessments for all youth. Classroom instruction is provided to insure that valuable school attendance credit is not lost, and recreational activities and religious services are offered as well. Additionally, each child is interviewed upon admission by a clinically trained chaplain who attempts to ally community religious resources with the youth's needs. During the evaluation period, the child also has the benefit of exposure to volunteer groups and coordinated services from other agencies which can assist him when he returns to the community.

Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan for each youth. All efforts are made to encourage the use of alternative community-based treatment programs that may aid the child in his adjustment without requiring long term institutionalization.

In November, 1978, the Status Offender Unit was opened as an extension of the Reception and Evaluation Center's program. This physically separate unit provides all necessary services to children temporarily committed for status offenses only. STOP has a capacity for housing 24 males and 24 females in separate wings and is equipped with facilities for sleeping, dining, recreation and evaluation. The length of stay for children in the Program averages two weeks or ten working days. The large concentration of staff available enables a comprehensive evaluation to be provided within this time frame, in contrast to the normal 30 day R & E evaluation.

The Status Offender Program reflects the Agency's position that status offenders are "non-offenders" whose problems are best resolved by utilization of community-based resources rather than treatment within the context of the Juvenile Justice System. The Program, by design,

allows for only minimal exposure to the System in that participants remain physically separated from non-status offenders for the entire length of stay, and the complete evaluation is accomplished in the shortest feasible period of time.

TABLE III

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY AGE, RACE AND
SEX, AND TYPE OF OFFENDER**

The Reception and Evaluation Center had a total of 1,439 commitments in FY 1980-81, with all except two deriving from South Carolina's Family Court system. Some 130 commitments, or about 9%, had experienced at least one previous evaluation at the Center.

Table III presents the distribution of all commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center by age, race, sex and type of offender. The population in general reflects a large majority of males (80.7%) and a slight majority of whites (55%).

Status Offenders (STOP) represented just 20.8% of all clients committed to the Center. Within that subgroup, a substantial majority, 62.5%, were white and a small majority, 53.5%, male. In contrast, the non-status offender population (79%), exhibiting similar racial proportions, reflected a far greater preponderance of males (88%).

The age distribution evidences a general pattern of increase in commitments paralleling age through sixteen years, although females reflected a higher rate at age 15. The average age was 14.8 years and the modal age, 16 (34%).

	Status (STOP Unit)	Non- Status	Total	10	11	12	Age 13	14	15	16	17
White Male	95	533	628	1	4	15	47	107	195	241	18
White Female	92	76	168	0	1	7	19	40	55	42	4
Non-White											
Male	65	468	533	12	10	26	57	90	138	180	20
Non-White											
Female	47	63	110	0	2	12	8	28	31	28	1
TOTAL	299 (20.8%)	1,140 (79.2%)	1,439	13	17	60	131	265	419	491	43

SUMMARY OF CLIENTS COMMITTED TO R & E

	Status	Percent	Non- Status	Percent	Total	Percent
White	187	62.5	609	53.4	796	55.3
Non-White	112	37.5	531	46.6	643	44.7
TOTAL	299	100.0	1,140	100.0	1,439	100.0
Male	160	53.5	1,001	87.8	1,161	80.7
Female	139	46.5	139	12.2	278	19.3

TABLE IV

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX**

The distribution of offenses presented on Table IV is based on the *number of offenses resulting in individual commitments*. Frequently, juveniles served by the Department of Youth Services have been committed for multiple offenses. Thus, the total number of offenses indicated on Table IV exceeds the total commitments shown on the previous table.

Youth committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center in FY 1981 were charged with some 2,120 offenses, of which 82% were non-status and 18%, status. The majority of non-status offenses involved white clients (54%), and males (90%). Larceny and breaking and entering occurred more frequently than any other offense, together accounting for approximately 47% of all charges against the Center's population.

Status offenses generally reflected a heavy concentration of white youth (63%) and a majority of males (55%). Truancy was the most common status offense, 38% of such charges.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Murder	3	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.7	4
Manslaughter	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Forcible Rape	3	0.3	3	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	6
Assault	39	4.1	50	6.2	3	1.4	11	8.2	103
Robbery	12	1.3	25	3.1	1	.5	0	0.0	38
Sex Offense	15	1.6	14	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	29
Auto Theft	44	4.6	18	2.2	5	2.3	1	.7	68
Burglary	12	1.3	11	1.4	0	0.0	1	.7	24
Breaking and Entering	194	20.3	175	21.6	18	8.2	3	2.2	390
Larceny	264	27.6	280	34.6	26	11.9	31	23.0	601
Weapons	5	.5	10	1.2	2	.9	1	.7	18
Vandalism	50	5.2	21	2.6	3	1.4	3	2.2	77
Hit and Run	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Statutory Rape	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Drug (Vendor)	20	2.1	5	.6	3	1.4	1	.7	29
Drug (User)	9	.9	3	.4	1	.5	1	.7	14
Drunk Driving	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Disorderly Conduct	15	1.6	10	1.2	6	2.7	4	3.0	35
Drunkenness	6	.6	1	.1	3	1.4	0	0.0	10
Other	72	7.5	66	8.2	20	9.1	7	5.2	165
Violation Probation	58	6.1	36	4.4	15	6.9	10	7.4	119
(Criminal)									
Subtotal — Non-Status	823	47.5	728	42.0	106	6.1	75	4.3	1,732

STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Running Away	16	1.7	6	.7	35	16.0	12	8.9	69
Incorrigible	41	4.3	17	2.1	24	11.0	16	11.9	98
Truancy	52	5.4	37	4.6	41	18.7	18	13.3	148
Violation Curfew	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	.7	2
Violation Probation	23	2.4	22	2.7	13	5.9	13	9.6	71
(Status)									
Subtotal — Status	133	34.3	82	21.1	113	29.1	60	15.5	388
TOTAL	956	45.1	810	38.2	219	10.3	135	6.4	2,120

SUMMARY OF OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status	929	53.6	803	46.4	1,551	89.6	181	10.4	1,732 (81.7%)
Status	246	63.4	142	36.6	215	55.4	173	44.6	388 (18.3%)
All Offenses	1,175	55.4	945	44.6	1,766	83.3	354	16.7	2,120

TABLE V

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table V indicates the distribution of offenses by age for those youth committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center during FY 1981. Again, *the figures reflect offenses, not individual children.*

The distribution suggests certain distinctions between non-status and status offenses with respect to the age variable. The modal age for youth charged with non-status offenses was 16, in contrast to 15 for those charged with status offenses. Age 16 predominated in larceny charges (36.9%), the most frequent non-status offense, and age 15 in truancy (35.8%), the most common status offense.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offenses	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Totals
Murder	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	6
Assault	1	1	6	6	10	33	40	6	103
Robbery	1	0	2	1	3	10	17	4	38
Sex Offense	0	0	0	3	4	9	13	0	29
Auto Theft	0	0	2	5	10	16	35	0	68
Burglary	1	0	0	1	3	10	7	2	24
Breaking and Entering	5	3	14	27	62	110	149	20	390
Larceny	8	10	24	54	101	160	222	22	601
Weapons	1	0	0	1	2	4	10	0	18
Vandalism	2	0	4	7	12	19	32	1	77
Hit and Run	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug (Vendor)	0	0	1	1	2	10	15	0	29
Drug (User)	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	0	14
Drunk Driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	0	8	9	16	0	35
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	10
Other	1	1	3	10	28	52	66	4	165
Violation Probation (Criminal)	0	0	5	11	25	38	35	5	119
Subtotal — Non Status	21	15	62	129	277	488	675	65	1,732

STATUS OFFENSES

Running Away	0	3	3	9	19	15	20	0	69
Incorrigible	1	2	7	9	23	30	25	1	98
Truancy	0	2	12	20	39	53	22	0	148
Violation Curfew	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Violation Probation (Status)	0	1	2	13	14	24	14	2	70
Subtotal — Status	2	8	25	51	95	123	81	3	388
TOTAL	23	23	87	180	372	611	756	68	2,120

TABLE VI

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF
OFFENDER AND COUNTY OF ORIGIN**

Table VI presents the distribution of all commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center by county of origin and type of offender. Also indicated for each county is rate of commitment per thousand of juvenile population, based on 1976 estimates for the 10-16 age group. For many counties a considerable disparity was noted between rank by total number of commitments and that per thousand of population. Greenville, for example, ranked first by number (119) but only twenty-third by rate per thousand (3.6). Conversely, Dorchester ranked first by rate per thousand (8.6), but ninth by number committed (47).

Non-status offenders accounted for 79% of all commitments, status offenders (STOP) 21%. Counties exhibiting substantial proportions of status offender commitments included Edgefield (57%), Darlington (50%), Saluda (42%), Aiken, Chesterfield and Marion (40%).

County	Non-Status	Status	Total Commitments	Rank by Commitments From County	County's Est. Juv. Pop., 10-16 Years	Rate Per 1,000 of Juvenile Population	Rank By Rate Per 1,000
Abbeville	5	0	5	42	2,724	1.8	41
Aiken	28	19	47	9	13,420	3.5	25
Allendale	9	1	10	36	1,364	7.3	4
Anderson	47	20	67	5	14,119	4.7	15
Bamberg	6	0	6	40	2,430	2.5	38
Barnwell	5	0	5	42	2,631	1.9	40
Beaufort	16	8	24	23	7,106	3.4	26
Berkeley	27	8	35	13	10,858	3.2	28
Calhoun	2	0	2	45	1,750	1.1	46
Charleston	87	7	94	4	36,619	2.6	36
Cherokee	15	8	23	24	5,081	4.5	15
Chester	21	9	30	18	4,209	7.1	5
Chesterfield	19	13	32	15	5,162	6.2	7
Clarendon	13	1	14	32	4,325	3.2	28
Colleton	10	3	13	34	4,347	3.0	32
Darlington	15	15	30	18	8,209	3.7	21
Dillon	13	8	21	26	4,888	4.3	19
Dorchester	39	8	47	9	5,488	8.6	1
Edgefield	3	4	7	39	2,474	2.8	34
Fairfield	9	5	14	32	3,116	4.5	15
Florence	27	4	31	17	13,440	2.3	39
Georgetown	11	5	16	30	5,399	3.0	32
Greenville	119	0	119	1	33,241	3.6	23
Greenwood	22	8	30	18	6,782	4.4	18

County	Non-Status	Status	Total Commitments	Rank by Commitments From County	County's Est. Juv. Pop., 10-16 Years	Rate Per 1,000 of Juvenile Population	Rank By Rate Per 1,000
Hampton	14	1	15	31	2,338	6.4	6
Horry	23	13	36	11	10,450	3.4	26
Jasper	5	1	6	40	1,920	3.1	30
Kershaw	17	2	19	27	5,102	3.7	21
Lancaster	34	17	51	8	6,301	8.1	2
Laurens	16	1	17	29	6,649	2.6	36
Lee	4	1	5	42	3,204	1.6	42
Lexington	35	1	36	11	13,339	2.7	35
McCormick	2	0	2	45	1,285	1.6	42
Marion	15	10	25	22	4,461	5.6	10
Marlboro	17	5	22	25	4,397	5.0	11
Newberry	13	5	18	28	3,706	4.9	13
Oconee	19	9	28	21	5,573	5.0	11
Orangeburg	31	3	34	14	10,873	3.1	30
Pickens	10	0	10	36	7,417	1.3	45
Richland	89	15	104	3	28,832	3.6	23
Saluda	7	5	12	35	2,105	5.7	8
Spartanburg	87	28	115	2	23,268	4.9	13
Sumter	42	13	55	7	13,036	4.2	20
Union	26	6	32	16	4,060	7.9	3
Williamsburg	8	0	8	38	5,603	1.4	44
York	58	9	67	5	11,797	5.7	8
STATE TOTAL	1,140	299	1,439	—	374,898	3.8	—

TABLE VII

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
ANALYSIS OF FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS**

Table VII presents the final staff recommendations for 1,473 youth released from the Reception and Evaluation Center to the courts for dispositional hearings. The majority returned to court with multiple recommendations, on the average, 2.4 per individual client. Probation was recommended for about one-half of the clients, and commitment to one of the Agency's residential schools for approximately 11%. Recommendations for some type of alternative placement were made for about 22% of those released.

Recommendation	Number	Percent of Releases Receiving Recommendation (N=1,473)
Commitment	165	11.2
Suspended Commitment	225	15.3
Probation	750	50.9
Foster Care	51	3.5
Group Home	251	17.0
Children's Home	18	1.2
Vocational Rehabilitation	273	18.5
Department of Social Services	153	10.4
Department of Mental Health	59	4.0
Drug/Alcohol Program	131	8.9
Youth Bureau	15	1.0
Other	721	49.0
Client's Home	691	46.9
TOTAL	3,503	—

**DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS
OFFENDERS PROGRAM**

The new DSO Program for status offenders placed in Agency custody on a final commitment order is housed at the Status Offender Unit of the Reception and Evaluation Center. Upon the child's arrival, the Youth Bureau Division initiates a deinstitutionalization procedure to return him to the community for treatment services, generally within three to four weeks. The Bureau works closely with other Agency and community resources in developing a suitable treatment program, which is submitted to the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare for approval. When the program is finalized the child is released conditionally by that Department to the Youth Bureau, which assumes direct responsibility for his supervision and treatment in the community.

TABLE VIII

**DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROGRAM
POPULATION STATISTICS**

Table VIII presents information on admissions to the Agency's new Deinstitutionalization Program for status offenders on final commitment orders, including distributions by county, and age, race and sex. DSO admissions in FY 1981 totaled 71, with Spartanburg (9) and Aiken (8) counties contributing almost one quarter of that number. Statewide, less than half of the counties actually committed state offenders to the Agency.

The DSO population reflected a majority of whites (61%), approximating that for status offenders committed to the Reception and Evaluation Center as indicated on Table III. However, the proportion of females (56%) was 10% greater than that exhibited by the Reception and Evaluation Center group. The average age for DSO clients (14.5 years) was similar to that for the total Reception and Evaluation Center population and about six months younger than youth committed to the Residential Schools.

Distribution By County			Distribution By Age, Race and Sex							
County	Number		11	12	13	14	15	16	Total	Percent
Aiken	8	White Male	1	0	1	3	8	4	17	23.9
Anderson	5	White Female	0	1	4	5	14	2	26	36.6
Bamberg	1	Non-White Male	1	0	4	3	3	3	14	19.7
Berkeley	4	Non-White Female ...	0	0	1	6	1	6	14	19.7
Cherokee	1	TOTAL	2	1	10	17	26	15	71	100.0
Chester	4									
Chesterfield	2									
Colleton	2									
Darlington	6									
Dillon	4									
Florence	2									
Georgetown	3									
Horry	2									
Lancaster	3									
Lexington	2									
Marion	5									
Marlboro	1									
Newberry	1									
Pickens	1									
Richland	3									
Spartanburg	9									
Sumter	2									
TOTAL	71									

White: 43 or 60.6%
Non-White: 28 or 39.4%

Male: 31 or 43.7%
Female: 40 or 56.3%

JOHN G. RICHARDS SCHOOL

John G. Richards School, located on Broad River Road in Columbia, has an average daily population of approximately 235 male students between the ages of 15 and 17, who have been committed judicially from all areas of South Carolina for property offenses. The school philosophy primarily is based on providing habilitative services geared toward elimination of socially maladaptive behavior and promotion of developmental growth, leading to positive, goal-directed social functioning. The unique characteristics found in a minimally restrictive setting are utilized to encourage development of appropriate coping mechanisms, decision-making skills, productive relationships, and independent functioning. Use of restriction, control and discipline is contingent upon the student's assessed needs and his response to the individualized program; such measures are employed only to teach rather than to punish. Thus, it is hoped that the student can become a positive, functional individual, capable of realizing his potential in the community and no longer prone to anti-social behavior.

John G. Richards utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing from a staff trained in such areas as education, social work, psychology, vocational rehabilitation, religion and medicine. Community resources, including an active volunteer force, also are used in order to provide an overall treatment program appropriate to each student's assessed needs. The student's treatment team plans this program and monitors progress throughout his campus stay. Each student is assigned an academic and vocational schedule commensurate with his test results and attends the centralized, coeducational high school serving the three campuses.

The Campus consists largely of six dormitories, including an intake/special treatment facility, four twenty-bed cottages, and a pre-release unit of the same size. Dormitory assignments are based on the students' maturity levels and their program needs. Each dormitory is a separate treatment unit staffed by a social worker, who acts as supervisor, and three shifts of youth counselors permanently assigned to insure program continuity and facilitate development of rapport with the students. This total approach of working with the student to formulate and achieve his goals is intended to equip him with the necessary skills for coping with problems upon community re-entry, thereby greatly diminishing his chance of future criminal involvement.

WILLOW LANE SCHOOL

Willow Lane School, located on Broad River Road in Columbia, operates as a coeducational open campus with students assigned to

cottages staffed by a social worker and youth counselors. Cottage assignments are based on treatment needs, size, age and sex. The school offers care to all females committed to the Department and all males committed for property offenses, ages 14 and under. Willow Lane has a design capacity of 144 students; however, the population generally exceeds this number.

A broad range of educational experiences, incorporating both vocational and academic studies is available to the population. Twelve month educational programs are mandatory for all students, as every effort is made to keep these youth current in their studies to enable return to the public school upon release. Students are tested following commitment, and school work is structured for individualized instruction on the student's level, which generally facilitates rapid progress. Religious and recreational programs are available to all students.

One basic philosophy of Willow Lane is to reward good behavior rather than punish misconduct. Rewards include week-end passes, off-campus trips, and social activities, depending upon a student's willingness to be responsible for his own behavior. The Honor Roll programs presently in use have resulted from this philosophy.

Zeta Cottage houses both the Crisis Intervention Section, a short-term holding facility for students with acute behavioral problems, and the Special Adjustments Section. The Special Adjustments Section is a coed program for 22-24 students who have not been able to adjust and/or progress in the open campus setting. This maximum security program utilizes a structured behavioral approach to assist students in assuming responsibility for their own behavior. As appropriate behavior increases, rewards increase, with students returning to the open campus and/or being released when goals are met.

Staff members from all areas of campus life work together in planning for students and implementing treatment plans. The treatment team forms the focal point for developing a plan for and with the student to help in solving problems, setting goals he/she must accomplish to be released, completing tasks and preparing for his/her return to the community. The treatment plan is based on the premise that every student must have an opportunity to master experiences involving interpersonal relationships, group living, the classroom and social and recreational skills with the goal of helping him develop a more realistic self-concept. Every effort is made by treatment team members to facilitate the student's successful readjustment to the community.

BIRCHWOOD CAMPUS

The Birchwood campus, located on Broad River Road in Columbia, serves an average daily population of approximately 160 students. The

primary criterion for assignment to Birchwood Campus is commitment to the Agency for a crime against a person (violent crime) as opposed to a crime against property. These violent crimes include, but are not necessarily limited to, homicide, rape, assault, armed robbery, burglary, and arson. Additionally, a small number of students are assigned who might be termed emotionally disturbed, including those who display severe character disorders, explosive personalities, or other maladaptive characteristics which might have led to violent behavior while on another campus. Birchwood also houses all male students committed with determinate sentences.

The Birchwood program is predicated on behavioral principles and utilizes aspects of learning theory and Reality Therapy. New students generally are assigned to the Assessment Program for a period of three weeks or less while their preliminary treatment plans are formulated, then placed in the Program most appropriate to their needs. Behavior Management is a four week plus program for students whose overt behavior poses a threat to themselves or others. By contrast, the Contractual Program, which also spans about four weeks, is geared toward students whose overt behavior is under control but whose treatment needs require the structure of a self-contained setting. Assessment, Behavior Management, and the Contractual Program all are housed in Santee Cottage, a relatively secure 64 bed facility.

The Decarceration Program provides a gradual introduction to the freedom and responsibilities of open cottage life, while the Exit Program reflects an "open campus" orientation where external controls are maintained at a minimal level for the correctional setting. Throughout these programs, the students' privileges are commensurate with the degree to which they can demonstrate an ability to deal appropriately with the responsibility each privilege brings.

The counseling model for each program phase is built upon the assumption of a health model, the quality of the relationship between student and counselor, and objectives which are reality-oriented and behaviorally-based. The health model posits the need for the student to bear the responsibility for his own actions and to be able to determine the consequences of his own behavior. A lack of requisite personal-social skills and behaviors as opposed to an underlying pathology is presumed. The acquisition of these skills is readily fostered through the maximum use of learning theory techniques, behavioral contracting, group and individual counseling, and group and individual therapy.

During the student's six to nine month stay on the Birchwood Campus, maximum effort is directed toward assisting the student to acquire those behavioral qualities which are essential for successful community re-entry. Emphasis is placed on sound personal hygiene, the develop-

ment of appropriate student-peer and student-staff relationships, remedial education, the acquisition of non-technical work skills, and the appropriate use of leisure time.

TABLE IX

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
TOTAL ADMISSIONS BY FACILITY**

Admissions to the Agency's three residential schools totaled 805 in FY 1980-81. Of these, 738 were court admissions (92%), including 553 first time commitments and 185 recommitments. Only 17 were mandated by General Sessions Court, while the remainder derived from the state's Family Courts.

The remaining 67 admissions were parole revocations, representing about 8% of the total. Almost three-fourths of the revocations were concentrated at Willow Lane School, incorporating 18% of all admissions to that facility.

	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total	Percent
Commitments	399	227	112	738	91.7
First Time	283	182	88	553	68.7
Recommitments	116	45	24	185	23.0
Revocations	8	50	9	67	8.3
TOTAL ADMISSIONS ..	407	277	121	805	100.0

TABLE X

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
READMISSIONS BY FACILITY**

Table X indicates the number of youth admitted to residential schools in FY 1980-81 whose history included a previous final commitment. These readmissions reflect either parole revocations or court recommitments. Also presented is data on clients with previous multiple commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Center.

Agency-wide, 31.3% of all admissions reflected at least one previous final commitment. The heaviest concentration of these youth was at Willow Lane, where more than one-third of the population represented returning clients. Multiple stays at the Reception and Evaluation Center accounted for about 13.5% of residential admissions and were most frequent at John G. Richards.

Number of Previous Admissions	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total
1	86	71	17	174
2	30	19	11	60
3	7	4	2	13
4	1	1	3	5
TOTAL	124	95	33	252
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	407	277	121	805
Percent of Total Who Were Readmissions	30.5	34.3	27.3	31.3
Total Admitted With Previous Multiple R & E Stays	58	34	17	109
Percent of Total With Previous Multiple R & E Stays	14.3	12.3	14.1	13.5

TABLE XI
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

Table XI provides the distribution of admissions to the Residential Schools in FY 1980-81 by age, race and sex. This population included 802 non-status offenders and three status offenders admitted prior to implementation of the new DSO Program.

As a whole, the residential schools admissions reflected a slight majority of non-white clients (52%) and a preponderance of males (86%). The distribution by age indicates that only 10% of the youth were under fourteen, and the average was 15.1 years.

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total	Percent
White Male	1	4	17	43	93	154	17	0	329	40.9
Non-White Male ...	3	10	33	54	96	141	22	1	360	44.7
White Female	0	0	5	8	21	22	1	0	57	7.1
Non-White Female .	0	1	8	14	18	16	2	0	59	7.3
TOTAL	4	15	63	119	228	333	42	1	805	100.0

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS BY RACE AND SEX

White: 386 or 48.0%
Non-White: 419 or 52.0%

Male: 689 or 85.6%
Female: 116 or 14.4%

TABLE XII

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY RACE AND SEX

The distribution of offenses presented on Table XII is based on the number resulting in individual case admissions. Frequently, youth served by the Agency have committed multiple offenses, with the result that the total indicated on Table XII is greater than that for total admissions cited in the three previous tables.

The great majority of charges against youth admitted during FY 1981 were non-status (89%). Within this category was evidenced a slight majority of non-white clients (52%) and a preponderance of males (89%). Breaking and entering and larceny occurred more frequently than any other status or non-status offense, comprising 43% of all charges.

The status category reflected a slight majority of whites (52%) and a substantial proportion of males (61%). Truancy accounted for 43% of all status charges.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Murder	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	2.1	4
Manslaughter	4	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	5
Forcible Rape	5	0.9	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	10
Assault	16	2.9	26	4.3	1	1.0	7	7.4	50
Robbery	6	1.1	22	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
Sex Offense	4	0.7	7	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11
Auto Theft	27	4.8	28	4.6	1	1.0	3	3.2	59
Burglary	12	2.1	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	15
Breaking and Entering	100	17.9	118	19.4	6	6.3	2	2.1	226
Larceny	140	25.0	196	32.2	10	10.4	19	20.0	365
Weapons	8	1.4	6	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	15
Vandalism	26	4.7	13	2.1	6	6.3	1	1.1	46
Hit and Run	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Statutory Rape	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Drug (Vendor)	4	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	5
Drug (User)	26	4.7	11	1.8	3	3.1	2	2.1	42
Drunk Driving	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Disorderly Conduct	10	1.8	13	2.1	4	4.2	3	3.2	30
Drunkenness	5	0.9	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	1.1	7
Other	70	12.5	76	12.5	20	20.8	15	15.8	181
Violation Probation (Non-Status)	45	8.1	36	5.9	10	10.4	12	12.6	103
Subtotal — Non-Status	511	42.4	563	46.7	64	5.3	68	5.6	1,206

STATUS OFFENSES

Offense	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Running Away	10	1.8	11	1.8	18	18.8	15	15.8	54
Incorrigible	8	1.4	6	1.0	2	2.1	5	5.3	21
Truancy	25	4.5	28	4.6	8	8.3	4	4.2	65
Violation Curfew	4	0.7	1	0.2	2	2.1	3	3.2	10
Violation Probation (Status)	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	3
Subtotal — Status	48	31.4	46	30.1	32	20.9	27	17.7	153
TOTAL	559	100.0	609	100.0	96	100.0	95	100.0	1,359

SUMMARY OF OFFENSE INVOLVEMENT

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status	575	47.7	631	52.3	1,074	89.1	132	10.9	1,206
Status	80	52.3	73	47.7	94	61.4	59	38.6	153
Total	655	48.2	704	51.8	1,168	85.9	191	14.1	1,359

TABLE XIII
RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS
DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES BY AGE

Table XIII presents the distribution of offenses by age for youth committed to the residential schools in FY 1980-81. *Again, the figures represent offenses, not individual clients.* Non-status involvement demonstrated a pattern of steady increase through age sixteen, reflected in the overall distribution as well. In contrast, status offenses exhibited a more stable pattern particularly in the 14-16 age group. Youth under age 15 accounted for 40% of the status offenses compared to 24% of the non-status charges.

NON-STATUS OFFENSES

Offenses	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Totals
Murder	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Manslaughter	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	0	10
Assault	0	2	5	7	11	20	4	1	50
Robbery	0	0	1	2	7	15	3	0	28
Sex Offense	0	0	0	1	1	8	1	0	11
Auto Theft	0	2	2	14	15	25	1	0	59
Burglary	0	0	1	0	4	8	2	0	15
Breaking and Entering	0	5	20	25	67	93	16	0	226
Larceny	3	12	32	51	100	147	19	1	365
Weapons	0	0	0	3	6	6	0	0	15
Vandalism	1	1	3	13	8	19	1	0	46
Hit and Run	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Statutory Rape	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Drug (Vendor)	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Drug (User)	0	0	2	6	8	25	1	0	42
Drunk Driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	0	6	9	13	1	0	30
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7
Other	1	3	11	16	57	85	8	0	181
Violation Probation (Non-Status)	0	2	5	19	36	36	5	0	103
Subtotal — Non-Status	6	27	85	168	340	515	63	2	1,206

STATUS OFFENSES

Running Away	0	2	3	12	18	18	1	0	54
Incorrigible	0	0	2	11	3	4	1	0	21
Truancy	0	0	5	18	20	18	4	0	65
Violation of Curfew	0	0	4	2	1	3	0	0	10
Violation Probation (Status)	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Subtotal — Status	0	2	14	45	42	44	6	0	153
TOTAL	6	29	99	213	382	559	69	2	1,359

TABLE XIV

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY OF ORIGIN

Table XIV presents the distribution of all commitments to the Agency's residential schools in FY 1981 by county of origin. Also indicated for each county are rank by actual number of commitments and by rate per thousand of juvenile population, based on 1976 estimates for the 10-16 age group. For many counties a considerable disparity was apparent between the two sets of rankings. Spartanburg ranked first by number (71) but seventh by rate per thousand (3.1). Conversely, Marlboro ranked first by rate per thousand (5.5) but fourteenth by actual number committed (24). Four counties, Abbeville, Calhoun, Edgefield, and McCormick, experienced *no* admissions during the year.

County	Commitments	Revocations	Total Admissions	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Est. Juv. Population	Rate Per 1,000 of Juvenile Population	Rank By Rate Per 1,000 of Juv. Population
Abbeville	0	0	0	43	2,724	0.0	43
Aiken	26	6	32	8	13,420	2.4	16
Allendale	0	1	1	42	1,364	.7	39
Anderson	30	0	30	11	14,119	2.1	19
Bamberg	4	0	4	35	2,430	1.6	30
Barnwell	4	1	5	33	2,631	1.9	23
Beaufort	6	2	8	27	7,106	1.1	35
Berkeley	12	1	13	19	10,858	1.2	34
Calhoun	0	0	0	43	1,750	0.0	43
Charleston	62	6	68	2	36,619	1.9	23
Cherokee	14	1	15	17	5,081	3.0	9
Chester	9	1	10	26	4,209	2.4	16
Chesterfield	16	2	18	15	5,162	3.5	4
Clarendon	3	1	4	35	4,325	.9	37
Colleton	7	1	8	27	4,347	1.8	27
Darlington	25	1	26	13	8,209	3.2	6
Dillon	11	0	11	22	4,888	2.3	18
Dorchester	10	1	11	22	5,488	2.0	21
Edgefield	0	0	0	43	2,474	0.0	43
Fairfield	7	1	8	27	3,116	2.6	14
Florence	26	8	34	7	13,440	2.5	15
Georgetown	7	0	7	30	5,399	1.3	33
Greenville	58	4	62	3	33,241	1.9	23
Greenwood	14	0	14	18	6,782	2.1	19

County	Commitments	Revocations	Total Admissions	Rank By Admissions From County	County's Est. Juv. Population	Rate Per 1,000 of Juvenile Population	Rank By Rate Per 1,000 of Juv. Population
Hampton	7	0	7	30	2,338	3.0	9
Horry	11	1	12	20	10,450	1.1	35
Jasper	3	0	3	40	1,920	1.6	30
Kershaw	6	1	7	30	5,102	1.4	32
Lancaster	27	4	31	9	6,301	4.9	2
Laurens	10	1	11	22	6,649	1.7	29
Lee	2	0	2	41	3,204	.6	41
Lexington	27	0	27	12	13,339	2.0	21
McCormick	0	0	0	43	1,285	0.0	43
Marion	11	1	12	20	4,461	2.7	13
Marlboro	24	0	24	14	4,397	5.5	1
Newberry	11	0	11	22	3,706	3.0	9
Oconee	5	0	5	33	5,573	.9	37
Orangeburg	29	2	31	9	10,873	2.9	12
Pickens	4	0	4	35	7,417	.5	42
Richland	45	6	51	4	28,832	1.8	27
Saluda	2	2	4	35	2,105	1.9	23
Spartanburg	67	4	71	1	23,268	3.1	7
Sumter	44	1	45	5	13,036	3.5	4
Union	15	3	18	15	4,060	4.4	3
Williamsburg	4	0	4	35	5,603	.7	39
York	33	3	36	6	11,797	3.1	7
STATE TOTAL	738	67	805	—	374,898	2.1	—

TABLE XV

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS RELEASES

Table XV indicates a total of 727 releases from the residential schools in FY 1980-81. Categories which reflect youth returned to the community include conditional releases, accounting for 68% of the total, and unconditional releases, another 28%. Only 4% were transfers to the Department of Corrections.

	John G. Richards	Willow Lane	Birchwood	Total	Percent
Releases	131	12	58	201	27.6
Conditional Releases	183	236	78	497	68.4
Transferred to S. C. Department of Corrections	3	1	25	29	4.0
TOTAL RELEASES	317	249	161	727	100.0

YOUTH BUREAU DIVISION

The Youth Bureau Division of the South Carolina Department of Youth Services was established in 1972 through legislative action which mandated that it coordinate with state and local government agencies and the courts in developing plans and facilities necessary to implement an effective program of delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina.

To this end, the Youth Bureau established the mission of changing those conditions, individual and community, that tend to foster delinquency, and of diverting youth from the Juvenile Justice System. To accomplish this mission, the Bureau defined four major objectives: (1) mobilization of community resources to prevent delinquency and resolve youth problems; (2) strengthening of existing resources for youth and the development of new resources as necessary; (3) involvement of youth in those systems that directly affect them; and (4) facilitation of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders at the state and local levels.

In an effort to fulfill these objectives, the Youth Bureau has adopted a multifaceted approach to program development, including both direct and indirect prevention service components. Direct prevention services consist of Field Services Programs and Residential Care Programs, while indirect prevention services incorporate community workshops, public education and community advocacy/technical assistance services.

Direct Services

The first component of direct prevention services is Field Services Programs, whose functions are defined as: (1) mobilization of existing resources to provide services; (2) diagnosis of specific problem areas and implementation of a diagnostic and/or treatment plan; (3) monitoring of the diagnostic and treatment program; (4) direct treatment services to youth and their families; (5) identification of community problems that foster delinquency and development of programs to solve these problems; and (6) provision of information to agencies and the public concerning services to, and programs for, children with behavioral disorders.

Those functions are actualized through a network of four distinct organizational units depending upon the needs of the individual community. The Field Services Unit is the primary member of this network and is staffed by a supervisor of social services, social workers, youth counselors, and special projects personnel. The Charleston Unit, which is composed also of psychologists and psychometrists, performs evaluations for non-residential referred or committed clients prior to development of a treatment plan, and also serves as a resource for other agencies in need of professional evaluations of specified clients. Courts may utilize the unit in lieu of commitment to the Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Youth Services. Another unit of the field services network is the Satellite Office, which functions in a designated area not served by a larger unit. The Circuit Office is the fourth unit within the network and is staffed by a roving circuit counselor responsible for a multi-county area. A regional supervisor administers the overall field service network, utilizing, in addition, volunteers and field placement students from various colleges and universities in South Carolina.

Additionally, in Columbia, Field Services operates the St. Luke's Neighborhood Center whose goals are: (1) to provide recreation for all age groups in the community; (2) to act as a referral and follow-up service for existing agencies; (3) to offer alternative educational programs for youth; and (4) to provide a viable channel for the voices of the community. Referrals to St. Luke's Neighborhood Center come from families, youth, churches, police, schools, and other social agencies. While priority is given to referrals from the designated community area, service is not restricted to that area. Services are available to youth (pre-school to twenty-one years) and their families and include activities such as athletic programs, arts and crafts, adult education and day camp.

Referrals to the Field Services Programs may come from a variety of sources such as police, courts, schools, social agencies, families, and youth. These referrals are usually limited to those youth under the age of

17. The criteria for acceptance into the Field Services Programs would include youth with behavioral or delinquency problems who are non-adjudicated by the courts. Children with no history of delinquency or behavioral problems and their families also may be accepted for services if it is determined that Field Services can offer appropriate assistance.

Residential programs comprise the second service component of direct services and include Agency-operated group homes, contractual group homes, a runaway shelter and emergency care arrangements. Youth Bureau-operated group homes are the basis of the community residential programs and represent an alternative placement for troubled males and females through age 16. These homes function as 24 hour residential treatment centers, affording the opportunity for the utilization of various community resources such as education, training, recreation and health care facilities. In this manner, during a three to six month treatment program, under the supervision of caring staff, youth may begin to resolve serious conflicts in dealing with interpersonal relationships and with the multiple emotional and anti-social problems commonly manifested by today's adolescents.

Contractual group homes have enabled the Youth Bureau to expand its resources in providing alternative placements for many youth. Such contractual homes are similar to Youth Bureau-operated group homes in staffing patterns and philosophy, and the directors of the homes participate in the monthly meetings of the Youth Bureau group home directors.

The Youth Bureau also operates a runaway shelter located in North Charleston where temporary emergency placement is provided. During their stay, the runaways receive counseling to facilitate development of a responsible plan of action and transportation, if needed, to reunite them with their parents.

In addition to the group homes and the Runaway Shelter, a limited number of volunteer emergency homes are available for short-term placement.

Indirect Services

Indirect Services provided by the Youth Bureau involve the process of developing the capacity of the community to prevent delinquency. In this context "community" refers to a specific geographical area of the State as well as specific social groups within the State. Within the community, the creation of conditions which contribute to the well being of youth receives emphasis.

The first component is Public Education, which is directed toward orientation of the general public and specific sub-audiences to delinquency prevention and the Youth Bureau. The intent is to moderate

perceptions and attitudes concerning delinquency and to promote a positive stance on prevention.

The second component of indirect prevention services is the community workshop. Workshops are developed statewide with the goal of challenging, motivating and engaging people in planning, initiating, and carrying out systematic community prevention programs.

The Youth Bureau also provides the indirect services of advocacy and technical assistance to communities. Through these services, the Bureau advocates changes in conditions at the community level which adversely affect youth and then provides technical expertise to effect the desired changes. Technical assistance services might include community assessment, community organization, community planning, evaluation, consultation, training and policy development.

Finally, the Youth Bureau maintains an active Volunteer Program, utilized by many units throughout the State. Volunteers work closely with professional staff in treatment, monitoring and supervision of youth as well as program development. A list of specific services provided, number of volunteers and number of service hours follows.

YOUTH BUREAU VOLUNTEER SERVICES

Region	Type of Service	No. of Volunteers	No. of Hours
Columbia	Coaches, Planner, Assistant Director	42	3,281.00
	Team Sports		
	Social Workers and Interns	4	975.50
	St. Luke's Center Advisory Board Members and Supporters	28	440.00
	Office Assistance and Transportation	6	372.00
	Big Brother/Big Sister	5	279.00
	Residential Care/Emergency Placement	3	108.00
	Volunteer Coordinator and Trainers	4	49.50
	Other	10	156.00
Total		102	5,661.00
Rock Hill	One-To-One	6	283.00
	Emergency Placement	5	96.00
Total		11	379.00
Aiken	Recreation	4	54.00
	Residential care	10	8,185.00
	Tutoring	2	8.00
Total		16	8,247.00
Charleston	Counseling	50	2,055.00
	Recreation	43	18,380.00

**YOUTH BUREAU
VOLUNTEER SERVICES**

Region	Type of Service	No. of Volunteers	No. of Hours
	Education	6	42.00
	Client and Co-Therapist in Group	8	152.00
Total		107	20,629.00
Greenville	Counseling	8	426.50
	Field Placement	1	20.00
	Tutoring	1	39.00
	Recreation	5	203.00
	Semester Intern	1	32.00
	One-To-One	3	260.25
	Coaches	3	300.00
	Fun Week	5	475.50
Total		27	1,756.25
Pee Dee	Refreshments for Group	1	64.00
	Office/Answering Phone	5	86.00
	Activities with Client	5	698.50
	Special Project	1	10.00
	Orientation	1	8.00
	Student Intern	1	12.00
Total		14	878.50
STATEWIDE TOTAL		277	37,550.75

REGIONAL OFFICES AND GROUP HOMES

District I

Anderson Youth Bureau
(also serves Oconee County)
121 C-Sharp Street
Anderson, South Carolina 29261

Aiken Youth Bureau
(also serves McCormick/Edgefield/
Barnwell/Bamberg Counties)
218 A Newberry Street, SW
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

Chester Youth Bureau
(also serves Lancaster/Fairfield/
Union Counties)
Saluda Square, Post Office Box 576
Chester, South Carolina 29706

Greenville Youth Bureau
1208 East Washington Street
Greenville, South Carolina 29691

*Greenwood Youth Bureau
(also serves Newberry/Abbeville Counties)
Greer Bldg. Room 505
Main Street
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

Laurens Youth Bureau
111½ Public Square
Laurens, South Carolina 29360

Pickens Youth Bureau
305-A West Main Street
Pickens, South Carolina 29671

Rock Hill Youth Bureau
P. O. Box 10671
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Lexington Youth Bureau
(Also serves Saluda County)
3920 Augusta Road
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169

Spartanburg Youth Bureau
(also serves Cherokee County)
180 Hall Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

District II

Beaufort/Jasper Youth Bureau
902 North Street
Beaufort, South Carolina 29902

Charleston Youth Bureau
4360 Headquarters Road
Charleston Heights, South Carolina 29405

Colleton/Hampton/Allendale Youth
Bureau
204 Forest Hill Road
Walterboro, South Carolina 29488

Columbia Youth Bureau
3105 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29205

Dorchester/Berkeley Youth Bureau
107 West Sixth Street, North
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Horry Youth Bureau
212-B Elm Street
Conway, South Carolina 29526

Williamsburg/Georgetown Youth Bureau
416 Lexington Avenue
Kingstree, South Carolina 29556

Kershaw/Lee Youth Bureau
1111 Broad Street, Box 4
Camden, South Carolina 29020

St. Luke's Center
2211 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

Sumter/Clarendon Youth Bureau
212 Broad Street
Sumter, South Carolina 29150

Pee Dee Youth Bureau
816 S. Church Street
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Group Homes-Contractual

Rock Hill Girls' Home
118 East Moore Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Wilkinson Girls' Home
1911 Wilkerson Street
Cayce, South Carolina 29033

Shenandoah Group Home
P. O. Box 21487
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

Group Homes-Agency Operated

Greenville Group Home
35 Perry Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Charleston Runaway Shelter
3945 Rivers Avenue
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

Charleston Place
228 Savannah Highway
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

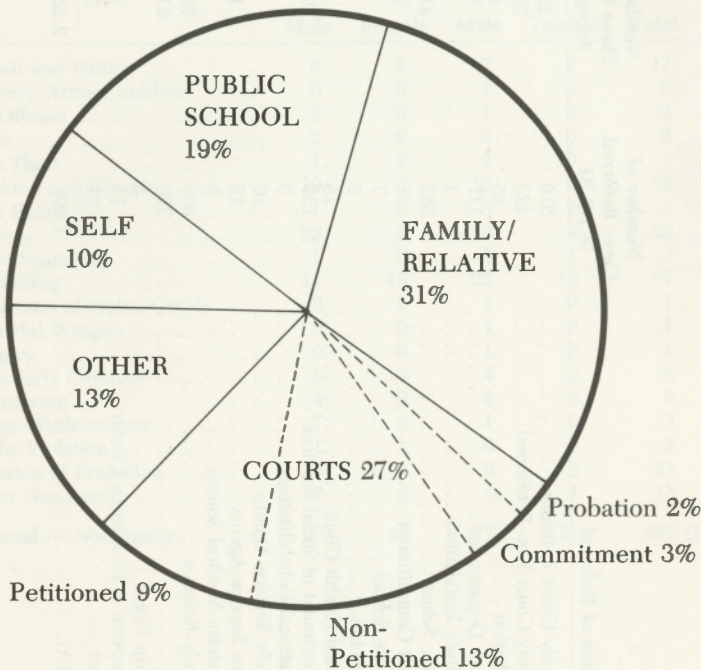
TABLE XVI — Figure 4

**YOUTH BUREAU
SOURCES OF REFERRAL AND ACCEPTED CASES**

Table XVI and Figure 4 present information on sources of referral and accepted cases during FY 1981. Figure 4 highlights the primary sources of referral to the Bureau, including: family/relative (31%); courts (27%); public schools (19%); self (10%); and other (13%). The court referral category incorporated petitioned cases (9%), non-petitioned (13%), commitment (3%), and probation (2%).

Table XVI indicates two figures for cases accepted in FY 1980-81, one reflecting only those referred during the period (2,250) and the other also including those referred during the previous year (2,369). Of the 3,094 case referrals in FY 1980-81, 2,250 or 73% were accepted for services. This number will serve as the basis for the Tables which follow.

FIGURE 4



Source of Referral	Number of Cases Referred in FY '81	Number of These Cases Accepted	Percent of These Cases Accepted	Percent of Total Cases Accepted	All Cases Accepted FY '81
Family Court-Petitioned	316	208	65.8	9.2	215
Family Court-Non-Petitioned	423	292	69.0	13.0	308
Probation	55	46	83.6	2.0	46
Police Department	117	88	75.2	3.9	106
Military Installation	1	0	0.0	0.0	0
Public School	583	419	71.9	18.6	447
Court Commitment	82	74	90.2	3.3	74
Private School	7	4	57.1	.2	4
Churches	2	2	100.0	.1	2
Mental Health Clinic	16	9	56.3	.4	9
Department of Social Services	139	96	69.1	4.3	104
Vocational Rehabilitation	3	1	33.3	.04	1
Family Service Agency	10	8	80.0	.4	9
Crisis Service Agency	16	13	81.3	.6	13
Physician-Medical Source	3	3	100.0	.1	3
Family-Relative	936	707	75.5	31.4	745
Self	310	215	69.4	9.7	217
Group Home	3	3	100.0	.1	3
Reception & Evaluation Center	11	11	100.0	.5	9
Other	61	51	83.6	2.3	54
TOTAL	3,094	2,250	72.7	100.0	2,369

TABLE XVII

**YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL
OF ACCEPTED CASES BY RACE AND SEX**

Table XVII presents the distribution of reasons for referral to the Youth Bureau by race and sex, based on the 2,250 cases referred and accepted during FY 1980-81. It does not reflect individual clients. The vast majority of these cases, 89%, involved status type problems, while only 11% derived from non-status problems.

The non-status category exhibits a slight majority of white clients (55%) and a substantial majority of males (70%). White youth were even more prevalent in the status category (63%), which also reflected a slight majority of males (54%). The most frequent reason for referral was incorrigibility, accounting for 56% of the status group and 50% of the overall distribution.

NON-STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	White		Non-White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Assault and Battery	6	2	7	2	17
Robbery/Armed Robbery	0	0	2	0	2
Sex Offense	2	0	1	0	3
Arson	2	0	0	0	2
Auto Theft	1	2	2	0	5
Breaking and Entering	19	0	13	0	32
Auto Entry	1	0	0	2	3
Larceny	23	2	10	4	39
Purse-Snatching	1	0	1	1	3
Shoplifting	11	15	22	19	67
Possession of Stolen Goods	0	0	1	0	1
Unlawful Weapon	0	0	1	0	1
Forgery	0	0	1	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	5	2	4	3	14
Trespassing	4	0	2	0	6
Drugs-Misdemeanor	7	5	1	0	13
Traffic Violation	1	1	0	0	2
Violation of Probation	5	8	5	3	21
Other Non-Status	7	3	4	1	15
Subtotal — Non-Status	95	40	77	35	247 (11.0%)

STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	White		Non-White		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Running Away	30	112	10	24	176
Incorrigibility	385	309	247	182	1,123
Truancy	198	160	118	102	578
Other Status	39	25	46	16	126
Subtotal — Status	652	606	421	324	2,003 (89.0%)
TOTAL	747	646	498	359	2,250

SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	White		Non-White		Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Non-Status ...	135	54.7	112	45.3	172	69.6	75	30.4	247
Status	1,258	62.8	745	37.2	1,073	53.6	930	46.4	2,003
TOTAL	1,393	61.9	857	38.1	1,245	55.3	1,005	44.7	2,250

TABLE XVIII

YOUTH BUREAU DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL OF ACCEPTED CASES BY AGE

Table XVIII presents the distribution of reasons for referral of cases referred and accepted in FY 1981 by age; it does not reflect individual clients. The overall distribution and that for each subset of status and non-status reasons reveals a pattern of increase parrallel to age through fifteen years. In almost every age group incorrigibility was the most prevalent problem associated with case acceptances. Nearly two-thirds of those cases were accounted for in the 14-16 year range, and the modal age was 15 years.

NON-STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Assault and Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	4	1	0	17
Robbery/Armed Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Breaking and Entering	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	9	4	5	6	1	0	32
Auto Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Larceny	0	0	0	3	2	3	4	5	3	8	9	2	0	39
Purse-Snatching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Shoplifting	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	5	7	15	23	2	0	67
Possession of Stolen Goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Unlawful Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	8	0	0	14
Trespassing	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	6
Drugs — Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	2	0	13
Traffic Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Violation of Probation	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	7	3	1	0	21
Other Non-Status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	1	0	15
Subtotal — Non-Status	0	0	0	7	9	13	16	34	32	53	73	10	0	247

STATUS REASONS FOR REFERRAL

Running Away	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	16	37	57	51	5	0	176
Incorrigibility	1	6	17	32	41	51	100	141	241	253	213	27	0	1,123
Truancy	5	2	1	12	13	20	46	81	135	157	98	8	0	578
Other Status	0	0	1	2	0	5	5	15	26	37	29	5	1	126
Subtotal — Status	6	8	19	47	55	78	157	253	439	504	391	45	1	2,003
TOTAL	6	8	19	54	64	91	173	287	471	557	464	55	1	2,250

TABLE XIX

**YOUTH BUREAU
DISTRIBUTION OF ACCEPTED CLIENTS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX**

The previous Youth Bureau tables have presented cases rather than individual children. Table XIX provides as supplemental information the age, race, and sex distribution of 2,220 *clients* referred and accepted in FY 1980-81. The difference between the number of individuals and that of cases is so marginal (30) that the distribution closely approximates the material presented in Tables XVII and XVIII.

Age	White Male	White Female	Non-White Male	Non-White Female	Total
6	2	1	0	3	6
7	3	1	4	0	8
8	8	5	5	1	19
9	21	5	17	11	54
10	25	14	20	5	64
11	45	11	25	9	90
12	61	34	43	35	173
13	99	72	67	46	284
14	137	138	103	85	463
15	172	185	105	83	545
16	155	148	89	66	458
17	16	18	13	8	55
18	0	0	1	0	1
TOTALS	744	632	492	352	2,220*

White: 62.0%
Non-White: 38.0%

Male: 55.7%
Female: 44.3%

* Of this total, 30 clients were referred and accepted more than once in the period, accounting for the 2,250 cases previously reported.

TABLE XX
YOUTH BUREAU
POPULATION STATISTICS

Table XX provides population statistics on active clients served and terminated at Youth Bureau facilities in FY 1981. The total clients served includes all those who were active sometime during the period, regardless of the initial date for provision of services. The active new clients are those provided services for the first time, while active return clients are those who *also* previously had completed services at the Bureau. Thus, by comparing total active clients served during FY 1981 with those who were *accepted* in the previous tables, it is apparent that substantial numbers were carried over from FY 1980.

The Youth Bureau recorded 3,886 active clients during FY 1981, with Charleston and Columbia contributing the largest proportion, together comprising 24% of the total. Services extended to six new counties this year (Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion and Marlboro) by the Pee Dee regional office accounted for 118 clients. Statewide, the vast majority of those served (89%) were active new clients. A few youth were active more than once, or "reactivated" during the fiscal year, with the result that the number of "cases" for the period exceeds that for "clients" by 3%.

Some 77% of the terminations during the FY 1981 reflect complete services. Since some juveniles actually received services and were terminated more than once during the period, terminations slightly exceed the actual number of active clients terminated.

CLIENTS SERVED FY '81

TERMINATIONS

Facility	Active New Clients FY '81	Active Return Clients FY '81	Total Clients Served in FY '81	Clients Reactivated in FY '81	Total Cases	Complete Services		Incomplete Services		Total	
						Active Clients Terminated	No. Terminated More Than Once	Active Clients Terminated	No. Terminated More Than Once	Active Clients Terminated	Case Terminations
Abbeville	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	3
Aiken	202	21	223	11	234	150	1	30	2	180	183
Allendale	15	5	20	0	20	8	0	2	0	10	10
Anderson	199	35	234	11	245	114	2	46	2	160	164
Bamberg	12	1	13	1	14	2	0	9	0	11	11
Barnwell	25	2	27	0	27	17	0	8	0	25	25
Beaufort	110	11	121	3	124	37	0	20	0	57	57
Berkeley	64	6	70	2	72	28	0	17	0	45	45
Charleston	529	61	590	28	618	375	5	7	2	382	389
Cherokee	16	1	17	0	17	8	0	6	0	14	14
Chester	53	13	66	7	73	24	0	12	1	36	37
Chesterfield	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1
Clarendon	32	0	32	1	33	15	0	1	0	16	16
Colleton	28	3	31	0	31	13	0	6	0	19	19
Columbia	321	34	355	11	366	138	0	50	3	188	191
Darlington	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Dorchester	105	8	113	7	120	43	3	49	3	92	98
Edgefield	46	1	47	0	47	15	0	10	0	25	25
Fairfield	11	2	13	0	13	3	0	6	0	9	9
Florence	99	0	99	3	102	61	1	18	0	79	80
Georgetown	14	0	14	1	15	8	0	3	0	11	11
Greenville	226	29	255	3	258	106	1	73	1	179	181
Greenwood	115	9	124	2	126	47	1	46	1	93	95
Hampton	9	2	11	1	12	5	0	2	1	7	8
Horry	80	8	88	7	95	74	2	3	1	77	80
Jasper	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	3	0	3	3
Kershaw	29	4	33	0	33	14	0	8	0	22	22
Lancaster	47	4	51	4	55	27	1	12	0	39	40
Laurens	104	19	123	2	125	54	0	12	0	66	66
Lee	45	0	45	0	45	22	0	4	0	26	26
Lexington	169	32	201	6	207	174	3	6	0	180	183
Marion	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marlboro	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick	18	0	18	0	18	5	0	0	0	5	5
Newberry	11	6	17	1	18	8	0	9	1	17	18
Oconee	3	1	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	1
Pickens	124	22	146	2	148	67	0	30	0	97	97
Rock Hill	191	20	211	5	216	136	0	34	0	170	170
Saluda	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	10
Spartanburg	270	39	309	10	319	183	4	48	4	231	239
Sumter	77	16	93	5	98	67	2	3	0	70	72
Union	15	6	21	0	21	14	0	4	0	18	18
Williamsburg	13	0	13	0	13	4	0	1	0	5	5
TOTAL	3,465	421	3,886	134	4,020	2,077	26	603	22	2,680	2,728